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Pictures from 5 Cents to \$25.00.

IN FACT, IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
VISIT

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,
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A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

IS OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE IF THERE IS
MONEY TO BE MADE OR SAVED.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON OUR SPECIALTIES

**BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,
BEANS, PORK, LARD,
TEA AND COFFEE.**

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

**"HI-LO"
AND
"WHITELEY"
EXERCISERS!**

An Ideal Gymnasium For
Home Use.

Can be put up permanently in two
minutes without tools.

SOLD BY
A. P. Wendell & Co.,
2 Market Square.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments at work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.



**SNOW SHOVELS, BLEICH BELLS
AXES.**

SKATES

Try one of our new Safety Razors.

Rider & Cotton,
65 MARKET STREET.

DARING YOUNG BURGLAR.

He Scales The Outside Of The
Peirce Building.

Breaks Down, However, When Taken
Into Custody By Police.

Officer Shannon Secures Important
Confession From Band Of Youth-
ful Malefactors.

For stealing the sum of \$5.00 from the money drawer of the box office in Peirce hall on Tuesday evening, Harry Pike, aged thirteen, is now locked up in the police station and two youthful accomplices, Joseph Jameson and Leon Collins, aged thirteen and twelve respectively, are his companions in misfortune.

While the basket ball game between the Maplewood and Company B teams was in progress last night, Young Pike performed the rather astonishing feat of climbing up the waterspout on the outside of the Peirce building to a second story window, by means of which he effected an entrance. He then made his way to the box office, abstracted a \$5.00 bill from the money drawer, leaving a considerable quantity of silver untouched, and effected his escape by jumping out of the window. Jameson and Collins, in the meantime, were on watch below.

When the managers of the two basket ball teams discovered their loss they reported the matter to the police and officers were sent out to search for the thief.

Shortly after Pike's daring act, Officer Shannon arrested both Collins and Jameson on suspicion of stealing cake from Berry's last night street bake shop. It appears that he had seen both boys loitering in the vicinity of Peirce hall, and he at once suspected that they knew something about the theft of the money. The lads, too, had jumped to the conclusion that they had been arrested on the latter charge and after a little questioning broke down and made a complete confession, insisting, however, that Pike was solely responsible.

Officer Shannon immediately went to Pike's home on Deer street and took him into custody. He, like his companions, lost his courage when he found himself in the hands of the police and tearfully admitted the offense with which the officer charged him. He said that he had hidden the money behind a fence in the rear of George W. Hall's store on Market street. He was taken to the spot by the officer and here the missing bill was found.

Mr. Shannon became convinced after a short time that the boys under arrest had been concerned in the attempted burglary of the store of W. F. and C. E. Woods the night before and made a few inquiries intended to establish the fact. After a brief inquiry, the lads gave away completely and Pike and Collins admitted that they had entered the store in question and said that they had been frightened away by someone trying the front door. This was undoubtedly Officer Shannon, a part of whose nightly duty it is to see that store doors are locked. It was about the time that the lads were in the Woods Brothers' store that the officer tried the door and it was he who unconsciously prevented them from

carrying out their original purpose.

The confession of the young malefactors implicated another youth, Timothy Barrett, thirteen years of age. He was arrested at his home by Officers Anderson and Ducker.

An additional charge will be brought against young Pike. It seems that on Saturday evening last, he walked into Berry's bake shop and while the proprietor was absent in the rear shop, he grabbed a cake and ran from the shop.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE EXPORT.

Barrels and Barrels of Apples From
Here Going Abroad.

Apples by the barrel, apples by the box and apples in all kinds of fancy wicker baskets were among the most popular of the Christmas gifts which Americans sent to their friends and relatives the other side of the Atlantic this year and a large proportion of them are products of New Hampshire orchards. Every out-going steamer which has sailed from American ports for two weeks past has carried great quantities of the luscious fruit, the White Star liner, Teutonic, alone, having 10,000 barrels tucked away in her hold. A large proportion of the New Hampshire crop, which was bought by out of the state buyers, is being disposed of in this way.

While for many Christmases past the American apple has been a favorite gift and the steamship companies have carried great quantities of them to England, last year was according to record breaker by thousands of barrels.

The apples for gift purposes are all especially picked and then wrapped in fancy tissue paper. The best of the New Hampshire crop is particularly prized. For weeks past the fruiters in the big cities have been getting in the choicest apples, and after they had polished them to a glossiness that gave them an almost mirror-like appearance they were placed on exhibition for the scrutiny of the foreign trade, and for days past the bottles of the fruit dealers have been thronged with the intending purchasers, and the clerks have been kept constantly busy disposing of the fruit, and taking down the names of some cousin, sweetheart, or friend on the other side of the Atlantic to whom the fruit was to be sent.

The boxes and baskets in which the apples that are sent across are made up in all kinds of fancy designs, in colors to suit the fancy of the purchaser. The apples are then packed away in the baskets and boxes in any style that the purchaser may desire, and it may be stated that the fruiters can fix them to suit the most fastidious taste in that line.

The most popular apple for foreign gifts are the Pippin and the Baldwin, and since the season began the fruiters have had the choicest specimens of those two species. Asked the other day why it was that the American apple is so popular abroad, the manager of one of the trans-Atlantic express companies said that it was due simply to the superior flavor and great beauty of the American variety.

NEWINGTON.

Newington, Jan. 7.

The death of Mrs. M. Josephine Jones occurred at the home of her brother, C. M. DeRochemont, early Tuesday morning, after an illness of nearly a year. Although she has been ill so long, the news was a shock at the last, for very few of her friends realized her serious condition. Funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon.

Miss Eva Pickering of Ansonia, Conn., is visiting her brother, William C. Pickering.

The annual church meeting of the Congregational church was held on Monday afternoon.

Rev. Alfred Gooding of Portsmouth preached in the church on Sunday afternoon. The regular organist being absent, the vacancy was filled by Mrs. Dame.

Miss Martha Hoyt is suffering from an attack of tonsillitis and is under the care of Dr. Berry.

Rev. and Mrs. Myron S. Dudley left on Tuesday morning for a week's visit in Boston.

The sessions of school have been held in the town hall for the last two days on account of getting smoked out. A defect in the chimney of the school building was responsible.

The monitor Nevada will probably be delivered to the government this month.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

A lecture which promises to be of great interest to the Portsmouth public is the one to be given at Peirce hall, Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Grafton club. J. L. Harbour, for many years a valued contributor to the Youth's Companion and well known as a humorist, lecturer and author, will take as his subject "Blessed be Humor" and will give an hour's unique entertainment. Owing to the fact that Mr. Harbour prefers to speak to audiences in which the sterner sex are present, the club has placed the hour at eight o'clock in the evening, to enable the gentlemen as well as the ladies to be present.

The latest fashion in women's purses—the miniature handbag carried by a chain—is peculiarly favorable for the art of thieves who pervade shopping districts. The chain is worn over the wrist or held in the fingers and the purse dangles at a distance of three or eight inches from the hand. The fastening of the purse is usually very simple. The expert shop thief finds it easy to slip up behind his victim and remove the contents of the purse without the immediate discovery of the loss. The New York stores are receiving many complaints, and in some cases reported the thief has even had time to reclose the purse after extracting the cash.

Regarding the new typhoid cure, the scientists say that assurance may be made doubly sure by boiling the water before adding the lemon juice. A commercial traveler who visits Portsmouth and who has Bangor on his circuit says the adepts in the Maine city have used this remedy for germs ever since he has been on the road, only they add another ingredient, the name of which he claimed has slipped his memory, and call the decoction "hot scotch."

A masquerade who has been following up one of the chorus girls of The Wild Rose company, which appeared at Music hall Monday night, will probably not try again to force himself on the stage while the show is going on. On Monday evening, this man was three times ordered off the stage at Music hall by the stage manager, and finally he became saucy, and it resulted in his getting a good thrashing at the hands of the stage manager, who threw him bodily into Porter street.

A man by the name of "Zero Snow" blew into Chicago the other day and registered at the Auditorium. As he wrote his name, the frigid air of the clerk became yet more icy. They put the stranger up on the fifth story overlooking the lake, and at once all the rooms underneath were below zero.

Clean your sidewalk. Don't put it off until tomorrow, but clean it today. It does not cost much, it helps the appearance of the town, it adds to the comfort of all, it stimulates your own self-respect, you get some good exercise out of it, and we will all think more of you.

Among those who showed up at Concord first on Tuesday morning

was Hon. John W. Sanborn of Sanbornville, the veteran railroad man who has figured in many a hard legislative battle in the years gone by, and who is good for several more, should they come.

This is what will be heard in the skyscraper hotels of the future: Clerk—Michael, are you about through moving those trunks?

Porter—Yes, sir, in a few minutes. "Well, when you've finished, stretch the lifeline over the front pavement. Mrs. Hibaw has just telephoned from the top floor that her husband has fallen out of the window."

Foster's Daily Democrat of Dover prints a column editorial giving good reasons why the local franchise in the New England league should not be surrendered at the meeting of the league soon to be held. It calls attention, moderately but truthfully, (just as the Herald had before) to the mistakes of Manager Doe in releasing Harry Ball and thereby setting the whole city of Somersworth against him; in talking back in none too choice language to spectators who criticised him or his team; in so treating his players that they were in a state of more or less open rebellion most of the time, etc. The Democrat insists that with the electric line to York Beach opened, and with a conciliatory management that would enlist Somersworth and Rochester, as well as Dover, for the support of the team, it would be a paying venture in 1903.

CAPT. ROSS IN TOWN.

Famous Swordsman Numbered Among
Portsmouth Visitors.

Capt. Duncan C. Ross, the famous swordsman, who has been for thirty years the recognized champion of the world and who has written the history of his favorite weapon, is a visitor in Portsmouth. He called at the Herald office Tuesday night and made a number of inquiries as to the advisability of giving an athletic exhibition in this city, including sword, wrestling and other contests. Capt. Ross was very favorably impressed with the outlook here and it is very probable that he will appear before the local public in the near future.

The veteran athlete has recently returned from Venezuela and notwithstanding the fact that he had a little trouble with the diligent citizens of that country, intends to go back in a short time to attempt to adjust a few private claims.

He says that he is 60 years of age and Capt. Ross' reputation for truthfulness is of the best, but it is hard to believe this statement. He doesn't look to be over 40 and has the appearance of a man who would be a valuable addition to any football team.

Capt. Ross is equally clever at fencing or broadsword exercises and if occasion demanded could use his blade in earnest as effectively as he can in play. He is modest and remarkably lacking in self-assertion, but his physique is one that impresses a stranger at once. He is willing to defend his championship title at any time and is as anxious to secure matches with other swordsmen as he was in his more youthful days.

COMPANY B TEAM WINS.

Maplewoods For The Second Time
Succumb To Militia Team.

The second game between the Company B and Maplewood basket ball teams was played in Peirce hall Tuesday evening, Company B winning, 27 to 8. The game was more interesting than the score would indicate, but the Maplewoods were unable to hit the basket when they had opportunities for goals, while the goal throwing of the Company B players was very nearly perfect.

The line-up and score:

COMPANY B.	MAPLEWOODS
Lane, lf	rg Clark
Frisbee, rf	lg, Beane
Allen, c	c, Wins
Lemelle, lg	rf, Cook
Crompton, rg	lf, Whitehouse

Score: Company 27, Maplewoods 8. Goals from field: Lane 7, Frisbee 3, Lemelle 2, Crompton, Cook, Beane, Clark. Goals from fouls: Beane 2, Crompton. Referee, Forbes; scorer, Kiggins; timekeeper, Carlton.

THE DOCTOR'S SURPRISE.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, just before embarking on the Celtic the other day, expressed views which, if faithfully reported, are of at least equal interest with any which he gave in his more formal professional utterances. They were the fruit of his observations of the people in the United States. The physical and mental energy of the American people, he said, are marvellous, and to him the possession of these qualities appeared incomprehensible when he considered "the different kinds of foodstuffs habitually indulged in that are constitutionally destructive."

The great surgeon went on to particularize: "The pies, puddings, sauces and innumerable other dishes, most of which are unhealthy in the extreme, partaken of by old and young alike at every meal, have caused me to wonder that the people are not physical and constitutional wrecks." And he gave me a specific instance coming under his personal observation: "Pastry, I have noticed in particular, seems to be a chief delight to the American palate, and nothing is more injurious. At dinner the other day a little fellow sat not far from my table. He had a very large piece of pie. I was informed by his parents that he indulged in pie twice every day; yet he looked to me the picture of health. I cannot quite understand it."

This is a matter, in fact, in which theory is altogether impotent and sanitary science must confess its ignorance. The American republic is based on pie, and the American race has reached its stature, its physical development and its mental supremacy through an evolution in which pie has been an important factor. Dr. Lorenz may not understand it. But, like a true scientist, he accepts the fact. Perhaps he will be able to bring his theory into conformity with it. Perhaps not. Then so much the worse for the theory.—Boston Post.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.

REMEMBER

THAT WE ARE CARRYING ON A WAY DOWN
PRICE SALE OF

REMnants!

In White Curtain Muslins, White Dress Muslins, Plain and Figured, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Piques, Outings, Ginghams, Cretonnes, and other Very Desirable Merchandise at Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.

GEO. B. FRENCH CO.

WAS JUSTIFIED.

Every Reason For Bombardment Of Porto Cabello.

British Commodore Rehearses The Details Of The Affair.

Declares That An hour's Of The Town Were Given Warning.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Jan. 6.—The British Commodore Montgomery, who directed the Anglo-German bombardment of the fortifications at Porto Cabello, on the 15th of December, gives the following account of the operations. After declaring that not a single person was killed or wounded in the bombardment, the Commodore says:

"Considerable misapprehension exists as to the action of the Charybdis, of the Royal navy, and the Vineta, of the Imperial German navy, at Porto Cabello. A British merchant ship, the Topaz, which was peacefully lying at anchor in the harbor, was boarded at night by Venezuelans, and the crew, in their nightshirts, were hurried ashore, marched through the streets and cast into a filthy prison, where they remained without food or water. Under a strong guard they were marched back to their ship the next day, and compelled to lower the colors flying at her stern.

"When I arrived at Porto Cabello I at once demanded an apology and assurances that the act would not be repeated and that British subjects and their interests would not be maltreated or injured. In case the demands were not complied with I announced that I should bombard the fort, a thick walled structure within easy range of our guns, and another battery mounting a few Krupp guns some distance away.

"In reply I was informed that a mob was responsible for the outrage and that the matter would have to be referred to higher authority. I replied that if a dog I owned bit another man I should certainly be morally obliged to give satisfaction.

"Through the American consul I arranged to receive the reply to my communication, which had been telegraphed to Caracas. If he hoisted the American ensign I should know that the demand had been complied with. When the hour the ultimatum expired came I saw the ensign hoisted, but it was hauled down again. I waited seven minutes and then opened fire on the fort and the battery.

Before opening fire I gave ample notice to the military authorities to remove the inhabitants of the town; that no injury would be done them. There was a feeble response to our fire from the battery, but none from the fort, the soldiers in which fled like rats. They left behind a general 12 other officers and 20 soldiers and a number of criminal prisoners.

"After bombarding nineteen minutes and making very good practice we ceased firing and a guard was landed and took possession of the fort receiving the surrender of the general and his men. They were immediately paroled. The criminal prisoners were held and turned over to responsible authority.

"The occupation lasted but a short time and the party returned to the ships. The Vineta participated in the bombardment. Instead of a number of persons being killed, only two men were injured, and they broke their thigh bones in attempting to escape from the fort."

FATAL HOTEL FIRE.

Three Guests Burned To Death And A Fourth Fatally Injured.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Three persons lost their lives and a fourth was fatally injured in a fire at the Hotel Somerset, an eight-story brick structure at Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, early today.

Three of the victims, Mrs. E. T. Perry, aged 35, and her two daughters, 8 and 9 years old respectively, were suffocated to death in their room on the fourth floor.

The fourth victim, a woman whose name has not been learned, jumped from the window of a room on the same floor to the street and was fatally hurt.

William A. Parker, a guest, jumped from the window of a room on the sixth floor to the roof of a two-story building adjoining the hotel. He sustained a broken ankle and severe lacerations.

The financial loss was about \$2000. Short time after it was discovered that Mrs. Perry had been lost William

Clemens, a porter, was arrested. The police explain that from what could be learned from panic-stricken guests the fire originated mysteriously. Clemens was awake, it is said, at the time, and the police will hold him until the fire has been investigated. There were about 100 guests in the hotel.

WELCOME CHAMBERLAIN.

Boer Generals Show Their Old Enemy Every Courtesy.

Pretoria, Transvaal, Jan. 6.—All doubts as to whether the Boers would participate in the entertainments given in honor of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain were dissipated by the appearance of Gens Botha, Delarey, Cronje and Smuts at the garden party given by the governor yesterday. The attendance of the town Boers, however, was not large.

Mrs. Chamberlain is tactfully aiding the Colonial Secretary in his pacificatory mission. When Gen. Cronje was introduced she at first did not catch his name, but immediately after she heard it was Gen. Cronje Mrs. Chamberlain sent for him and engaged in a lengthy conversation with the noted general.

WAS IN A HURRY.

As A Result Mr. Vincent's Wedding Is Postponed.

Manchester, Jan. 6.—Comrade Vincent, on his way to be married, started to descend a flight of stairs and in his haste tripped and fell. He received injuries which resulted in a slight concussion of the brain, and which rendered him unconscious for several hours. He is being cared for at the Sacred Heart hospital.

Olivia Rivard was awaiting him at St. George's church to become his bride, and of the wedding party no one was able to explain the non-appearance of the prospective groom. A messenger carried the news of the accident, which, on being made known to Miss Rivard, quite overcame her.

A BUTTER TRUST NOW.

Armour And Company Said To Be Trying To Organize One.

New York, Jan. 6.—Representative of Armour and company of Chicago have been through the dairy section of Central and Northern New York. It is said, asking the creameries to name terms under which they will purchase the entire butter output of this district, amounting to several millions of pounds of first-class creamery butter per annum.

No terms of contract have been offered by the agents, who have simply asked the creameries to name prices at which they will sell exclusively to Armour and company.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take laxative Bremo Quinine Tablets. The Bremo Quinine Tablets. The Bremo Quinine Tablets. The Bremo Quinine Tablets.

MCCALL'S NEW BILL.

He Would Suspend Duties On Coal For Sixty Days.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative McCall of Massachusetts today introduced a bill in the house suspending for 60 days the collection of duties on coal.

Representative Mann of Illinois reported for the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce a substitute for the senate bill to establish a new department of commerce and labor, the features of which have been announced.

ORDERED HOME.

Cruising San Francisco And Albany; And Gunboat Nashville Need Repairs.

Washington, Jan. 6.—In order that needed repairs may be made at once the cruisers San Francisco and Albany and the gunboat Nashville have been detached from further service with the squadron of evolution in the Caribbean sea and ordered to navy yards in this country. The San Francisco will be repaired at the Norfolk yard and the Albany and Nashville at the Boston yard.

The San Francisco and Nashville sailed from Culebra yesterday from Hampton roads.

TWENTY-TWO WITNESSES.

Of Told Stories Repeated Before Coal Strike Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—Twenty-two men, all but one of whom were employed in and about the coal mines, appeared before the Anthracite Coal Strike commission at the session in this city today. They related the oft-told tales of the alleged persecution they and others endured during the late coal strike, because they chose to work rather than join the strikers.

Flavor and quality always right—Keeps forever in package tight—Made in a minute day or night—

Cream Chocolate

The delicious flavor and quality of this new preparation of the cocoa bean in combination with absolutely pure sugar and rich cream is superior to anything of the kind ever offered the American people. Its convenience and economy render it a welcome food in every home. Boiling water only is needed.

Mothers and children thrive on it as a food. Think my first baby girl is a show advertisement for your Cream of Chocolate. For I used it and she was doing it constantly and did it very easily. Factory for a nursing mother.

Mrs. H. G. MARRAS.

Send the coupon which will be found in every 1/4 lb. can of Cream of Chocolate with your name and address to us and we will send you a box of Cream of Chocolate free of charge. One coupon makes you eligible. If you desire more coupons you may send us 10 cents and we will send you 10 more. The package is 1/4 lb. and 1/2 lb. sizes.

CREAM OF CHOCOLATE CO., Danvers, Mass.



SOCIETY BELLE BURNED.

Member Of New York's Swell Set Has Narrow Escape.

New York, Jan. 6.—Miss Evelyn Burden, a daughter of I. Townsend Burden, was seriously burned in a fire at the family residence in East Twenty-sixth street, Madison square, today.

While taking a vapor bath the lamp upset and Miss Burden was badly burned about the limbs. She was carried into the residence of Mrs. Iselin nearby.

A maid, whose name was said to be Garda Fagerust, was severely burned while trying to rescue Miss Burden and was placed in a cab and taken to a hospital.

Members of a book and ladder company raised a ladder in front of the house, which caught fire, and two maids who were on the upper floors were carried down.

The house, a four-story brown stone mansion, was considerably damaged.

Miss Burden is one of the beauties of the "Four Hundred," and is a noted figure at Newport in the summer.

TO BE PROMOTED.

Lieut. Col. Johnston Will Become A Brigadier General.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The president has directed the appointment of Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston of the adjutant general's department as a brigadier general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. A. C. Hasbrouck.

SNAP-SHOTS.

Now we can say "How are ye?" to Hawaii by cable.—New York World

It is fortunate that Prince Henry made his visit before it occurred to anybody to interview him in connection with Venezuelan matters.—Washington Star

The difficulty of getting a joke into a Scotchman's head is nothing to that of making a German editor understand the Monroe doctrine. It is a simple thing.—New York Mail and Express

A bill has been introduced in congress to make October 21 a national holiday in celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus. There are enough holidays already for the average American, but nobody will object to congress making as many holidays for itself as the calendar will permit.—Louisville Courier Journal

The president of the United States is remarkable. On the authority of the Marquis de— who was told it by the president himself—Mr. Roosevelt wanted to intervene in the South African war, but Mrs. Roosevelt would not let him.—Tokio Asahi Shimbun

The sultan gave a medal to an author recently, and at the same time stopped the sale of the man's book. The sultan's method of literary encouragement might be tried to great public advantage in this country.—Denver Republican

China is paying that indemnity in silver which isn't exactly what it was, but which the powers are very lucky to get. If old Li Hung Chang were living the payments would probably be made in gold bricks.—Kennebec Journal

The usual number of republican and democratic aspirants for office have already selected that they are out of local politics for all time. It most always happens that those who do the racing, running and hard work of a campaign, and who pay the bills, are forced at the polls counter.

grieved brethren will be on deck again when the battle is the battle. They can't help it.—Nashua

There is a year will be one week old at 12 o'clock tonight



Dairy Gazette

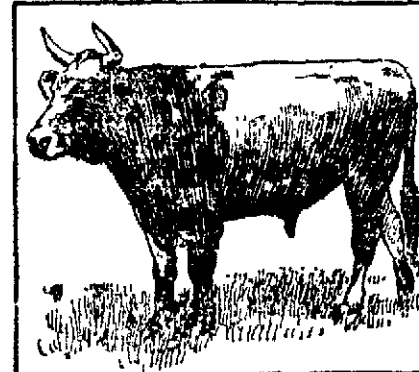
A Vermont subscriber asks the opinion of the editors of Hoard's Dairyman as to whether deborning the bull injures his progeny. His own opinion is that it does, but many of his neighbors do not agree with him.

It is perhaps sufficient for the editors to say that they do not dehorn the bulls on their farms. They omit to do so perhaps out of superabundant caution. If deborning accomplishes what its advocates claim for it, modifying to a greater or less extent the aggressive nature of the animal; if it lessens his confidence in his own masterfulness, if it breaks his spirit, we would say it follows almost of necessity that it will to a greater or less degree diminish his progeny.

We also have very considerable doubt whether the removing of horns minimizes in any considerable degree the danger incident to handling the animal, more especially if it tends to beget a greater degree of carelessness on the part of the herdsman. The only safe way to manage bulls is to never give them an opportunity to show their power and strength.

A Fine Jersey Bull.

This splendid Jersey bull is owned by P. A. Pugh & Son of Hancock county, W. Va. He was shown this



HEAD OF THE HERD.

season at three state fairs and two tri-state fairs and two county fairs. He received first premium six times and second once. He was shown seven times at the head of the exhibitor's herd and won six straight firsts. He was also shown seven times with four of his sire was Heart's King and his dam Tormentor Stole Pigs. This animal, while registered as King Downey 30334, is better known as Pugh's King. He is a splendid animal and appeared to advantage in the ring.—American Agriculturist

Investing In Dairy Cattle

At a recent sale of Jerseys in Ohio forty-five head, including six bull calves from six to ten months old, sold at an average of \$15. As these calves averaged \$40, the average of the thirty-six females was a little below \$40. But as some old cows were included in this it might be fairer to look at it in another way. The eleven top females sold brought only \$50 to \$75 and averaged \$65. One was taken by the Ohio State university at the top figure. We do not mention this sale to cast any reflection on the Jersey breed, but to call the attention of those who need dairy cattle to an important fact—namely, that now is a good time to break into the business. The sale recorded above is not exceptional. Plenty of Jerseys are selling at public sale around \$10 to \$20 for yearling and two-year-old heifers and cows, well bred or good producers. These are but little above stockyard prices for good dairy cows, and such figures must drive some breeders out of business. The time is coming when good dairy cattle will be wanted and at better prices than they now command. They will pay their way in the hands of a dairyman until that time—and nobody else has any business to own them. Why is it not a good time to invest when it can be done at so little extra expense?—National Stockman.

Too Good Highlanders.

Some years ago a vote was taken among the men of a certain highland regiment (at that time not wearing the kilt) to find out how many would be in favor of wearing the highland costume. In due time the sergeant major appeared before the commanding officer with the result of the voting.

C. O.—Well, sergeant major, how many are in favor of the kilt? S. M.—Two men, sir.

C. O.—Only two. Well, I'm glad there are at least two good highlanders in the regiment. What are their names, sergeant major?

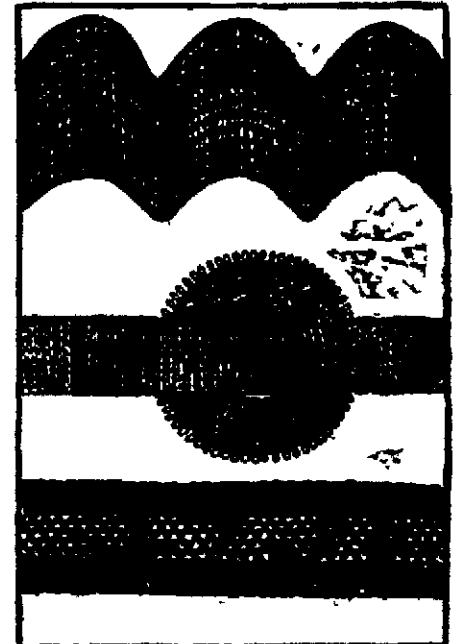
S. M.—Privates Patrick O'Brien and Michael Rooney, sir.—Scottish American.

TRIFLES OF FASHION.

Little Novelties of Dress Which Are Worth Considering. (Special Correspondence.)

New York, Dec. 30.—So much depends upon the trifles which belong to our outfits it would be doing a wrong to those who make and invent them if we left them out of our consideration—slippers, for instance, gloves, shoe buckles, little but dainty ornaments for the hair, fancy stocks, sashes, pretty dressing sacks and, in fact, so many things that are grown afraid as the list stretches out indefinitely.

Some of the dressing sacks and tea jackets are simply exquisite, being made of the finest and softest of silks or crepe de chine and smothered in lace and further decorated with ribbons placed in every imaginable manner. On one dainty tea jacket I saw bunches of



SOME STYLISH STRAITS.

baby ribbon set along in the hollows of the scallops of lace ruffles, the loops being of irregular length and of several shades of violet. From dark heliotrope to the faintest lilac they went. This, with the creamy lace and the ivory of the crape, made a beautiful color scheme.

Many of the tea jackets have narrow black velvet ribbon as a finish. Nearly all have no collar, though a few have a high stock. One thing they all have in common, and that is that they are all ruffled with lace, sometimes plain, but most often the ruffles are set on in vandykes, or scallops, which give them a very dressy appearance. These jackets are worn with handsome but generally dark skirts, the jacket being so very ornamental that a skirt very much trimmed would be out of place.

With this kind of gown the fancy slipper is a necessity, and some of them are so very pretty that we welcome any movement that exposes one. High heels prevail and big vamps, or are they called tongues? But, whatever they are called, they are large and are richly ornamented with whatever is employed to make the rest beautiful. For instance, if one is embroidered in gold thread the vamp is done in the same style. Beading is put on others, and these are of steel or gilt, sometimes of pearls and again of coral or turquoises. Diamond ornaments are often seen; not imitation ones, but real ones. These are generally in the form of buckles and perhaps a butterfly or a flower or some heraldic device. Everything goes. Large bows of ribbon are set on the instep of some, and others have large rosettes of lace, with some fancy ornament in the center.

To match these one must have embroidered stockings done in the same color and general style. Stockings are not always embroidered or made with openwork insets, for some—and these are of the most delicate of the light colors—are quite plain, with not even a silk clock. But others have trailing vines from the middle of the instep and reaching up about half way. These are done in colored silks and sometimes with metal along in them. The rosette designs are in most favor. The principal object of the designs seems to be to give an extreme slenderness to the ankle. The shoes are of kid, silk and satin.

Stocks are made high, and nearly all have little tabs in front which afford a place for pretty lace bordering. The foundation for these is silk mull on a tulle or net base, and this is then covered with silk or appliques of lace. Ribbon, velvet and, in fact, anything desired can be used to make these, the edges being trimmed with one of the fancy braids now made for the purpose. These are in white silk, sometimes alone, sometimes mingled with silver or gold or in cashmere patterns. Some white braid of silk has the middle woven in colors or silver or gold, with the metal in the center and the silk in feather edge. The cashmere designs have gold thread woven in, making that very beautiful. It is fine, the most of the braids being intended for this kind of use being very narrow and close. There are braids woven like lace and applique, so beautiful that one wonders how a mere machine could weave them. There are applications of tulle on silk mull and chiffon with a corded outline, and these are superb when applied to velvet or any other fine material.

Reveries and brandenburs are also among the fashionable new things that come from the braid factory. Plain and fancy black braids are used on everything where it is possible for any trimming to be used. Mohair, wool, silk and wood silk are used to make these braids. They are applied to the garment they are intended to decorate straight or in set designs.

Fancy chains of beads are even better liked than ever, and coral beads or turquoise or queer Egyptian ones with scarabs and tiny mummies and figures of gods and other things usually seen on things purporting to be from the tombs are considered desirable.

OLIVE HARPER.

Proving National Claims.

The suggestion coming from the European allies that President Roosevelt act as arbitrator of the claims which the British, Germans and Italians have been trying to collect in Venezuela at the cannon's mouth is significant. It goes some distance toward the establishment by arbitration of the principle that the European powers are not at liberty to swoop down on even the meanest American republic and collect bills which rest entirely on their own accounting.

Perchance the claims against Venezuela are just and should be promptly paid, though they appear not yet to have been definitely proved. History is not wanting in instances where the unjust and exorbitant claims of powerful nations have been pressed with undue vigor against weak and impotent powers.

A case in point was that of the Italian government, which succeeded in enforcing the payment by Brazil by dint of the compulsion of the cruiser Garibaldi of a claim which rested on the blackmailing operations of a company of Italian adventurers. This company succeeded in getting a concession to build a railway out of Rio de Janeiro. Having no funds with which to construct it, they smartly began by attempting as a preliminary matter to tear down a historic and much loved fountain in the city of Rio. The municipality naturally held up the proceeding. The company instantly demanded "indemnity" for the interference with its plans, and this demand was supported by the warship. Rather than have serious trouble, the Brazilian government paid the indemnity and enriched several Italian adventurers. It goes without saying that the railroad was never built.

While the United States assumes no responsibility regarding the debts of American republics and should not be drawn into any such responsibility, we will do well if we bring about a requirement that the debts sought to be collected shall be proved or at least provable before some accepted arbitrator or court of competent jurisdiction.

The Department of Commerce.

The fact that the commerce committee has favorably reported to the house of representatives the bill for the creation of a federal department of commerce gives assurance that it will be passed by the present congress and become a law. It was passed by the senate at the last session and is known to have the president's approval.

A number of the bureaus which it was proposed originally to put into the new department have been taken out. As the bill stands it includes the following: The lighthouse board, light house service, national bureau of standards, coast and geodetic survey, bureau of immigration, fish commission, bureau of statistics of the treasury department, bureau of commerce of the state department, fur seal and salmon fisheries, bureau of labor and census and three new bureaus—insurance, manufactures and corporations.

While the duties of the secretary of commerce will not be so important and varied as those of other departmental heads of the federal government, he will by no means be a superfluous official. There are many important matters not embraced in the other departments to receive his attention, and he will be a member upon equal standing with the other cabinet officers in the chief executive's official household.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was said to have led a Boer brigade in the South African war and who was afterward elected to the British parliament, has been indicted on the charge of high treason. He himself denies the specific charge, although he does not deny sympathy with the Boers. It is not likely, however, that he will be compelled to submit to the extreme penalty for treason.

The prison step, the short hair cut and the striped clothing are to be abolished in the New Jersey state prison at Trenton. This is heralded as an advance in penology, and yet there are reasons why short hair in a prison may be a very good thing for the comfort of the prisoners.

It is said that Governor Elect Bailey of Kansas, who was elected upon a pre-election pledge that he would marry, now flatly refuses to fulfill the contract. The women of Kansas ought to have known better than to have placed reliance in ante-election political pledges.

From nearly all of her Latin-American neighbors Venezuela is receiving offers of sympathy and recruits. But what Venezuela appears to most urgently need is cold cash, and that is not forthcoming.

There is much of truth in this epigrammatic expression of Secretary Moody of the navy department that "the time to be warlike is when you are making estimates."

Andrew Carnegie says he would like to be an editor. If he means it, this might be taken as an evidence of the sincerity of his statement that he wishes to die poor.



Painkiller

(PERRY DAVIS') the seaman's friend, for cholera, cramps or chills. It acts like magic. Take no substitute. Price 25c. & 50c.

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NEW YORK PRODUCTION AND CAST.

THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

"The play of a generation."—New York World.

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SCENERY, COMPANY AND EFFECTS BETTER THAN EVER.

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FARM ORCHARD GARDEN BY J.S. TRIGG.

The condition of winter wheat throughout the winter wheat growing section has seldom been as good as it is at the present time.

The high price which turkeys are bringing this year will make everybody want to raise them next year.

Men in the soft corn sections of the country who bought four and a half cent feeders to consume their soft corn will get rid of their corn crop, and that is about all.

A successful fruit grower recommends the plowing of the orchard just before winter sets in as the best means of retaining and conserving the melting snows and the spring rains.

If we wished to establish a herd of blooded stock, we think we would wait a little while before investing, prices for this class of stock being at high water mark.

The mineral products of the United States loom up in large figures—gold, \$78,000,000; silver, \$31,000,000; copper, \$87,000,000; lead, \$23,000,000; zinc, \$11,000,000; aggregate and chemical materials, \$38,000,000; clay products and cement, \$23,000,000; coal, petroleum and natural gas, \$442,000,000—making a grand total of \$949,000,000.

A few days since we traveled through a section of the west where scores of men were busily engaged in digging out and hauling to the barns the shocks of corn which were half buried in snow.

The canneries of the west are now making their contracts for the crop of sweet corn for 1903. The price being paid is \$5 per ton, which makes it a very profitable crop to grow.

A lady who this year raised over 300 ducks, whose husband kicked a good deal because, as he said, the birds ate their heads off, made him make out a bill for the food consumed and was able to pay the bill and have \$10 left from the sale of the feathers which she picked from the ducks before she sold them.

We have one or two inquiries about speltz as a crop. Like other crops, this one has its place determined largely by the question of latitude and rainfall.

The American tariff on agricultural machinery, primarily supposed to promote the upbuilding of factories for the production of such machinery in this country, is having exactly an opposite effect, so far as Canada is concerned.

The state of Iowa has taken a marked step in advance in the matter of working the public highways. Hereafter all road taxes are to be paid in cash.

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It is possible now to send 100 pounds of freight half way around the world for the small sum of 40 cents.

Varieties of peaches which will stand a temperature of 20 degrees below zero are being successfully grown in many parts of the country where heretofore peach growing has been considered impossible.

The twin evangelists of agriculture always working and blessing the waste places of the country are blue grass and white clover, ever creeping by wayside and highway, uninvited and always welcome.

Old black walnut stumps are being dug up all over the west for use in the manufacture of gun stocks, the stumps in some cases having more money than the tree which grew upon them did fifty years ago.

For some years there has been a craze or fad for the all red Shorthorn, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the prize winning animals at the big shows have quite generally been of some other color, mostly roan.

The close of the year 1902 sees more hogs in sight than ever before and a more active demand for their product at higher prices than the hog raisers have known for many years.

Here's a point: If you empty the warm cream from the farm separator taken from the morning's milk into the cold cream skimmer the previous evening, you have done about all you could well do to spoil the whole batch.

While it is true that your eighty dollar an acre farm will not, if rented for cash, pay you much in excess of 8 per cent, we still would hang on to the land in preference to selling and investing the proceeds in some other form of investment.

A very common mistake in the planting of groves of timber around the prairie farm homestead is to have the belt of timber too narrow and too near the premises.

Some of our most successful feeders are coming to the conclusion that a steer may be more economically and profitably fed by mixing his grain ration with his roughage, the claim being made with reason that this manner of feeding secures a more thorough and perfect mastication and assimilation of the ration.

The wet season of 1902 has given a great impetus to drainage schemes of all sorts and kinds. Many of the wet counties of the west are conducting large drainage enterprises involving the expenditure of thousands of dollars to provide ample and permanent outlets for the surplus water of their wet areas.

The production of farm and garden crops is being carried on very successfully in connection with the state institutions of the western states. In the state of Iowa extensive additions have been made during the past year to the farm lands of nearly all the state institutions.

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THE FARM SEPARATOR. The farm separator, while unquestionably a most practical and useful invention, is still raising the very mischief with the established creamery interests of many parts of the west.

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AUTO MOBILE NOTES

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Corbett and Terry

Famous Lightweight Rivals Are Training Hard For Bout

Pugilistic sharps are of the anxious sort regarding the Young Corbett-McGovern fight. The antagonistic attitude of Governor Bliss of Michigan toward the little fighters makes it highly probable that the Detroit authorities will not permit the bout to be decided.

The fight is scheduled for the middle of January, and the lads are going on with their preparations just as if there was no uncertainty concerning it.

Both the clever lightweights have settled down to hard work for their ten round battle. While the disappointment is keen that these little boys should not have it out as originally intended for twenty rounds, many sports are of the opinion that there will be more fighting in the ten rounds at Detroit than in a majority of the encounters of a longer duration.

Both pugilists are now in Cincinnati at their old training quarters, Corbett at Price Hill and McGovern at Norwood inn. The champion works under the immediate supervision of Harry Tutthill, with Willie Fitzgerald and Willie Lewis as sparring partners.

It is to be hoped that the state and municipal authorities will not put a stop to the coming match. After the many disappointments of the boys

platform containing a wooden case which is divided into upper and lower sections, the upper portion being used for cats, as its name implies, and the lower portion for dogs. The sides of the case have slits protected by wire to admit the air, while each contains a dish of water. The portion for the dogs is divided also into two sections, so that three or four canine patients can be taken at a time.

Not only novelties like the above, but also improvements in automobiling, are now being recorded daily. According to a German technical journal, Ludwig Manner has succeeded in solving several problems in relation to the driving of motor carriages. His improvement relates to the manner of transmitting the power from the motor to the driving wheel. The flywheel of the motor is made to act as a drive wheel by flattening one side of it and applying a small friction wheel to the surface, the latter wheel being carried by a shaft geared directly to the rear axle.

Instead of changing the speed of the motor, increase or decrease of speed is obtained by sliding the small friction wheel back and forth on the shaft. The farther the wheel is removed from the center of the disk the faster it revolves, and when the wheel runs close to the center steep grades can be negotiated with ease.

To run the carriage backward it is only necessary to throw the friction wheel past the center of the disk, thus reversing the direction of the driving shaft. As the motor is always used at its fullest capacity, without reference to change of speed of the carriage or grades to be ascended, the inventor claims results with a four horse motor equaling other six and eight horse power machines.

Backings plates to prevent halation is a very commendable operation, but if the plates are subjected to a strong light during that operation and become fogged the process ceases to be effective, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle. In fact, much better results would be obtained if the plates were not touched at all.

The platemarkers have been blamed for a good many failures caused from fogging plates by using too strong a light while applying the backing. Especially is this true with orthochromatic plates, which are extremely sensitive to the dark room light. It is not an uncommon thing for the amateur to hold a color sensitive plate directly against a strong developing light to see if the backing is on right. Of course such carelessness is fatal, for the plate will be fogged every time unless it is a very slow one.

In backing plates, especially orthochromatic plates, a very subdued light must be used; the plates must be kept at a safe distance from the light and also shaded from the direct rays. The greatest care must likewise be taken that the plate is not touched with the greasy fingers. Unless these precautions are taken backing plates is of no value whatever.

Many streaks or spots in negatives come from uneven development caused by not flowing the developer evenly over the plate, thus causing portions of the image to come up before other portions are touched by the developer. This fault comes from using too little developer or from not applying it to the plate properly. The best method is to put the plate in the empty tray and then pour the developer over it from a graduate. A more even flow is secured if the solution is poured from the side of the graduate opposite the spout. After applying the developer the tray should be well rocked for a few moments.

In developing overexposures a pinch of salt will act as a retarder where bromide of potassium is not at hand. A little salt will often save a good many plates for the tourist, who often does his developing under difficulties and does not have at hand all the chemicals that are needed.

and their followers, due to postponements, it would be luck of the hardest kind to be again forced to "move on."

Both lads have been taking good care of themselves and should show up strongly. Those ten rounds will be furiously fast if the fight lasts this far, for defeat for either means the loss of reputation and hard won capital.

On form the Denverite should defeat McGovern. He is not afraid of Terry's rushing tactics and has a cool head.

The czar of all the Russias is having trouble with "fingers." Somebody in his country is campaigning a big gray trotting horse that is taking every purse and stake in sight under the name of Russian Boy.

A royal sleuth of the Russian trotting ring thought he recognized in the winner an American horse named William C. K. that in 1895 took a mark of 2:12.

William C. K. was sold to foreigners by A. M. Kirby of Detroit, and he and his trainer, Jeff Cunningham, have been summoned to Russia by the czar, all expenses paid and a bonus besides, to identify the horse.

Hermis, the crack three-year-old thoroughbred of the year, has improved wonderfully in appearance since he was thrown out of training. He has "filled out" and "let down" considerably and is now one of the finest types of a thoroughbred in America.

Champion Frank Kramer and George H. Collett of New Haven have been appointed American representatives of the international bicycle tournament at Copenhagen, Denmark, next June. Both men have been offered \$1,000 to ride in Paris next May, and they are likely to accept.

George Leander, who rode the winning mile in the recent six day race in New York, now hopes to wrest the world pace championship from Bobby Walthour. Leander was at one time a Chicago policeman.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time-Table In Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line. Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:30 a. m., 8:50 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7:30 a. m., 8:50 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop. Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a. m., 7:55, 7:55 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop. Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7:35 a. m., 7:55, 7:55 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays. *Omitted holidays. [Saturdays only.]

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket Agent. WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach 5:45, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leave at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mall and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday. Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address: W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co. Leaves Greenacres, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacres 4:10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot. *To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

[Runs to Staples' store only. *Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacres, 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. F. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE. October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m. 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:40 a. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m. 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m. 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 12:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12:01, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays. GEORGE F. F. WILDE, Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard. Approved: J. J. READ, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commander.

BOSTON & MAINE R.R.

EASTERN DIVISION. Winter Arrangement. (In effect October 12, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth. For Boston—3:45, 7:20, 8:15, 10:35 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:38 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.

For Portland—3:55, 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1844.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance, sent a month, 7 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1903.

HUMOR AND HUMORISTS.

A correspondent of the New York Sun bewails the decline of American humor. He refers to Robert J. Burdette, M. Quad, George W. Peck, Bill Nye, the Danbury News man and a few others and intimates that he would like to have someone point out a humorist of the present day who can equal the work of his favorites.

This is easy. Mark Twain is still writing and he is so far ahead of any of the men mentioned by the Sun's correspondent, clever though they were, that comparison is almost absurd. Then it seems to us, and the Sun shares our opinion, that Mr. Dunne is more versatile and more entertaining than Mr. Burdette and the others ever were, even in their palmiest days. Then there is George Ade who has succeeded in making a few people laugh and whose bright pen has lost none of its scintillation. If Mr. Burdette and the others of the worthy coterie mentioned ever wrote anything funnier than Mr. Ade has written, we have failed to discover it in the course of a rather extensive reading.

Frank L. Stanton, too, occasionally resorts to humor in prose and we have always thought that his humor was of the real sort. Mr. Townsend has written some rather amusing things, besides the Chimmie Fadden sketches, and those always seemed to us to be rather clever.

M. Quad is still writing and Mr. Burdette only laid down his pen a few years ago, but the younger humorists have succeeded them in popular favor. American humor today is better than ever. It may have changed in character, but it has improved in quality. In their day and generation, the men lauded by the correspondent of the Sun won deserved rewards for their brightness and originality, but their successors, the humorists of today, are brighter and more original.

PENCIL POINTS.

The sovereigns of Europe have a divine right to make their people pay their bills.

It's about time for the enterprising book agent with a history of the coal strike to show up.

If Kipling would write about the American soldier his muse might find a little inspiration.

The present government of Germany seem to have the faculty of backing down at the right moment.

War isn't so bad in itself; it's the constant talk about the big war that is coming in a week or two that is tiresome.

The real benefactor of mankind will be the one who invents a way of getting an honest living without working for it.

The sons of some of our self-made men show no ability to make anything except trouble for themselves and their friends.

When Europe has tranquilized Turkey and Roumania her talk about the turbulent South American countries will have a better sound.

The people of Venezuela won't fight anyone else as long as they can find

an excuse for scrapping among themselves, but whoever interferes with their right to fight each other incurs their undying hatred.

They are discovering so many gold mines out west that it's a wonder that everyone in that section of the country isn't a modern Croesus.

If we could believe all we are told, we should be firmly convinced that the trusts were merely organizations for the promotion of philanthropy.

And now they say that England doesn't like America because America is prosperous. We can stand that sort of dislike very well indeed, thank you.

The man who does as nearly right as he can may not have as much money as the other man, but he is a good deal better satisfied with himself.

China must be a beautiful country to live in, with its cholera, bubonic plague and Boxer rebellions. Even Morocco or Venezuela would seem to be preferable.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Would Be Onto Their Curves.

Marconi has given the world wireless telegraphy; what a boom he would confer on the suffering public if he could discover a system of "wireless" politics. That is too much for the annihilator of space to do; the politicians would get terribly mixed were they to read all the other fellow's dispatches.—Dover Democrat.

Long Life to Him.

The American people are gratified to hear that Admiral Cervera has been made chief of staff of the Spanish navy. It isn't a great navy at present, as navies go, but his new honor shows that the brave old officer is again in royal favor and that Spain no longer holds him responsible for the loss of his fleet at Santiago, as it was foolishly inclined to do at first. In the hour of defeat and capture in 1898 he so conducted himself that he won the esteem and regard of the American people, and they have only the best wishes for him. It was not only his gallantry when his fleet was destroyed after it desperate exit from the harbor, but his freedom from any bitterness, his appreciation of the courtesy and consideration of his captors, and his modesty when he found himself the center of so much attention, all gave us a better feeling toward his race and hastened the restoration of kindly feeling between the countries.—Kennebec Journal.

He Doesn't Eat Dog Meat.

Ibrahim, the Maharajah of Johore, is coming to the United States, and will make a tour of the country. But there is no occasion for alarm. He is not so terrible as his name would indicate.—Portland Advertiser.

Not a Shining Light.

While our admiration and our sympathies go out to the man who swears off, while we wish him success and while we feel sorry when we hear of his backsliding, take him as he runs, size him up for what he is worth to himself and to the world, his conspicuous individual who parades the information that he has abandoned one or more of his bad habits, is rather a small person after all. He may mean right, but he will never make a startling success in life by just swearing off.—Bangor News.

A Marconi From Newburyport.
Nothing new under the sun. Re-

FEEDS ONE—STARVES OTHER

Feeds the body—starves the microbes! That is what Scott's Emulsion does in consumption.

We can't expect to understand all about these germs and microbes the doctors talk of. They say that one kind causes consumption. Consumption microbes feed on weak lungs. Perhaps that's so.

At any rate we know that Scott's Emulsion has a peculiar action on the lungs which gives the lungs new life and vigor. Healthy lungs starve the microbes out.

Life for the lungs and flesh for the body, that is what the consumptive has a right to expect from Scott's Emulsion. An ideal food and tonic for any form of wasting disease.

cently an Egyptian mummy, 2000 years old was examined and it was shown that the man died from appendicitis.—Newburyport News.

The Twenty-Fourth District.

The sudden death of Mr. Joseph H. Gardner of Portsmouth, who was the republican candidate for senator in the Twenty-fourth district last November, the election resulting in no choice, will make a change in the political enumeration of the members of the upper house. Had Mr. Gardner lived he would have been elected by the joint convention to fill the vacancy and the senate would have stood: republicans, 22, democrats, 2. Under the constitution, the joint convention is limited in filling the vacancy to a choice from among the candidates voted for at the general election. The surviving candidates in the Twenty-fourth district are the Hon. Calvin Page, democrat, and one Seymour, who ran on a Labor ticket, receiving 444 votes as against 849 for Page and 791 for Gardner. As between Seymour and Page, the joint convention should have no hesitancy in choosing the latter, who led the polls at the election in November, who is experienced in legislation and who will make a valuable addition to the senate roll.—Concord Monitor.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The contents of the January Century include the following: "Paris Pawnshops," Cleveland Moffett; "On Reading the Inferno," Anna McClure Sholl; "From Carlo to Khar-tum, the journey by river and rail today," William Gage Erving; "By the Way," Christian Gauss; "The Prologue of the American Revolution," H. Arnold's Battle with the Wilderness, Justin H. Smith; "The Wife of China," by the author of "The Octopus," Frank Norris; "Qualities of Warner's Humor," Joseph H. Twitchell; "The President and the Trusts," Albert Shaw; "Coralie," Francis Sterne Palmer; "Sixty Jane," by the author of "Madame Butterfly," John Luther Long; "My Old Maid's Corner," I. Some Very Particular Old Maids, by the author of "Hezekiah's Wives," Lillie Hamilton French; "A Russian Climax," Robert Haven Schauflier; "Lovey Mary," II, by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Alice Caldwell Hegan; "Loneliness," Hildegarde Hawthorne; "Looking into the Caribbean Craters," George Carroll Curtis; "The Poe-Chivers Papers," I, hitherto unpublished letters and conversations of Poe, with an elaborate personal sketch of him by an intimate friend, edited by George E. Woodberry; "The Tears of Harlequin," Theodosia Garrison; "When the Consul Came to Peking," I. Abigail H. Fitch; "Soul to Body," Clinton Scollard; "The Yellow Van," III, by the author of "No. 5 John Street," Richard Whiteing; "The Great Business Combinations of Today," III, the so-called sugar trust, Franklin Clarkin; department, "Topics of the Time," The Better Way as to Labor; open letters, "The American Invasion of Canada's Wheat Belt," Agnes C. Laut; "In Lighter Vein."

New York: The Century Co.

The World's Work.

The first World's Work of the new year contains a wide variety of subjects written about in the concise, optimistic manner which is characteristic of this magazine. Perhaps the most important article is Mr. Robert H. Montgomery's story of the American invasion of Canada, illustrated with many striking pictures and portraits. Mr. Lewis Nixon's prophecies of the "Battle of the Future" and Mr. Mosely's views of American industrial conditions as he has seen them during his recent trip through this country are also important.

Other contributions are "The Individual Responsibility for Panics and Depressions," by Frederick Alfred Krupp; "Modern Methods of Saving Ships," Morgan Robertson; "The Biography of an Office Building," Arthur Goodrich; "A Town Made Idle by a Trust," Franklin Matthews; "Conducting a Russian Newspaper," Wolf von Schierbrand; "Those Who Lose in the Game of Life," Alfred Hodder; "The Proportion of City and Country Population," Frederic Austin Ogg; "The Man That Failed," Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.; "A Day in the Regular Army" (Illustrated), Hamilton M. Higday; "American Manufacturers," Edward D. Jones; "What the British Unionists Saw," M. G. Cuniff; views of readers on recent books by well known authors.

New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

NOTICE.

From this date I wish to have it known that I refuse to pay any bills contracted by my wife, Ella J. Pinkham.

CHARLES B. PINKHAM, Kittery Point.

Jan. 6, 1903.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Defender Bowling Team Make a New Local Record.

Building Operations For Year of 1902 Not Very Extensive.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Jan. 6.

The first game in the duck pin bowling league was played on the Exeter alleys last evening between the Defenders and Columbias and was won by the former team by 80 pins. The total of the Defenders, 1353, is by far the highest ever rolled in Exeter, and is claimed to be the record of the state. The members of the team are very exultant over their score and they now believe they can defeat any team in New Hampshire or Massachusetts. Haverhill has several good teams and a game will probably be secured with one of them.

The contest last night was attended by a great crowd and the enthusiasm was very marked throughout. The Columbias led on the first string by 6 pins. Their opponents developed much strength on the second string and won out easily on the final one. The next game will be played between the Independent and I. O. G. T. teams. The score:

DEFENDERS.			
B. Troy,	83	98	91—272
Whitehead,	96	90	87—273
M. Bird,	107	76	99—282
Cooper,	76	97	97—270
Davidson,	84	94	76—256

Totals 446 455 452—1353

COLUMBIAS.			
Dana,	80	77	88—245
White,	83	78	90—251
Maher,	88	82	76—240
J. Bird,	102	83	82—267
Smith,	99	79	92—270

Totals 452 399 422—1273

George S. Connors, trainer of the Phillips-Exeter track team, arrived in town last evening. Mr. Connors will begin the preliminary work with the candidates on Thursday. The prospects for a successful team seem to be very poor, or as Mr. Connors stated to the Chronicle representative this morning, the chances are very slim. During the winter there will be the several inter-class meets. Teams will probably be also sent to the B. A. A. and interscholastic indoor meets at Boston. Capt. Allen, half miler, and Bill, hammer thrower, are the only men in school who have won their E's.

While the building operations were not very extensive in Exeter during the past year two new important buildings were begun. Hoyt and Alumni hall, new dormitories for Phillips-Exeter. They are both to be completed before May 1, 1903. The former will cost \$35,000 and the latter \$45,000. A. J. Marden built a two story school building with four rooms on Winter street. The old Merrill building on Water street was completely renovated and made into a hall for the academy. The number of private buildings erected was small.

The January meeting of Exeter chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the home of the Misses Morrill on Grove street last evening. There was a large attendance and an enjoyable program was given. Mrs. Stephen W. Perkins read an interesting paper on the old time industries of Exeter. She referred especially to book binding, shipbuilding and fisheries. Miss Marjette Morrill also read a pleasing paper on a like subject. Miss Dora H. Walker read the story of Martha Hilton. A collation was served.

The following committees of Moses N. Collins post, G. A. R., have been appointed: Memorial day—George L. Stokell, Sewell L. Day and Wear N. Shaw; Entertainment—Alfred J. Gilman, Frank E. Rollins and George W. Gadd; Conference—Frank E. Rollins, Frank Brigham, Sewell L. Day, Alfred J. Gilman and Wear N. Shaw; Finance—Frank Brigham, George L. Stokell and W. H. Colcord; Relief—W. H. Colcord, James T. Sawyer and Wear N. Shaw.

A Red Hot Time is the attraction at the opera house tomorrow evening. The academy reopens for the winter term tomorrow.

The regular meeting of the Na-

tional alliance of the Unitarian church will be held on Thursday afternoon.

The Kensington Dramatic club will present a 3 act comedy entitled "Just For Fun" at the Hampton Falls town hall on Friday night.

The officers of Friendship council, Royal Arcanum, will be installed on Friday evening. A banquet will follow.

The Exeter men at Harvard gave an enjoyable supper to Exeter students at Boston tonight.

Frank E. Rollins, W. S. Day, Frank M. Cilley, Fred S. Sanborn and J. Warren Tilton have been appointed a committee to make arrangements for the Knights of Pythias ball.

A. K. Bugbee, for many years employed by H. F. Dunny, has severed his connection with the firm.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sargent, who were married on Jan. 1, returned from their wedding tour today.

Martin's Ten Nights in a Bar Room will come to the opera house on Tuesday, Jan. 20.

This evening's service of the week of prayer was held at the Methodist church. The service tomorrow evening will be held at the First Congregational church.

The officers elect of Orient chapter, Order of Eastern Star, will be installed tomorrow evening. The grand matron will be present. A banquet will be served.

The regular monthly meeting of the Royal Ladies' court will be held on Thursday evening. The officers will be elected.

By today's small snow fall Exeter is given sleighing once more. The trees never looked more handsome, as every flake of the damp snow remained on the limbs and branches. E. E. Brown of Manchester passed the day in Exeter.

RIVER AND HARBOR.

The river front is a very busy place now-a-days.

The schooner Fred A. Emerson, Capt. Ulmer, came up to the navy yard Monday afternoon with a cargo of stone from the Frankfort quarries, for the dry dock.

Great quantities of coal have arrived at this port during the past two weeks, but no difficulty has yet been experienced in discharging the cargoes of the various vessels.

The second game between the Portsmouth and Exeter pool teams will be played in this city next Friday evening.

IT MATTERS NOT

How Sick You Are or How Many Physicians Have Failed to Help You.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will Cure You if a Cure is Possible.

Doctors are not infallible and there are many instances where they have decided a case was hopeless and then the patients astonished everyone by getting well and the cause of their cure was Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. A case in point is that of James Lettuce of Canajoharie, N. Y., who writes:

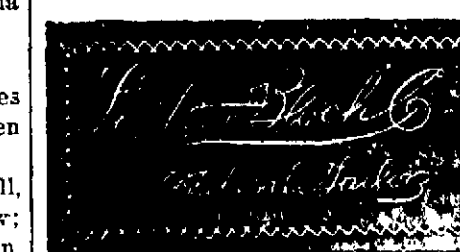
"Some years ago I was attacked with pains in my back and side that were fearful in the extreme. I could not control my kidneys at all and what came from them was mucous and blood. I was in a terrible state and suffered intensely. A prominent physician of Albany, N. Y., decided that an operation was all that would save me. I decided that and consented to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I felt better almost instantly. When I had taken about two bottles, the flow from the bladder was much clearer, the pain stopped, and I was saved from the surgeon's knife and am now well."

Dr. W. H. Morse, the famous physician of Westfield, N. J., has this to say of this great medicine:

"I have known it to cure chronic inflammation of the kidneys, where the attending physician pronounced the case incurable. No form of kidney, liver, bladder or blood disease, or the distressing sicknesses so common to women, can long withstand the great curative power of this famous specific. Its record of cures has made it famous in medical circles everywhere."

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures Old Sores, Itch and Scaly Skin Diseases. 50c.



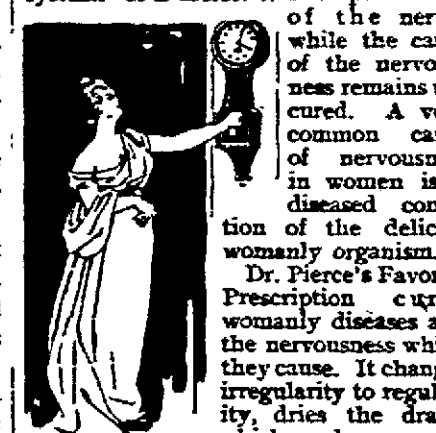
When ready for your next Suit or Overcoat let us show you the best made and best fitting garments possible to produce--The Famous Stein-Bloch Clothes.

OUR WINTER STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS IS ALL READY.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

A Nervous Woman

Will often feel compelled to stop the clock whose ticking seems unbearable to her. In such a nervous condition the woman needs a building up of the entire system. It is useless to attempt the cure of the nerves while the cause of the nervousness remains uncured. A very common cause of nervousness in women is a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organism.



Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases and the nervousness which they cause. It changes irregularity to regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a perfect tonic and nerve, tranquilizing the nerves, promoting the appetite and inducing refreshing sleep.

"When I first wrote you I had been to three different doctors and two of them said I would never get better without going to the hospital for an operation," writes Mrs. Selma Erickson, of 49 Rice Street, St. Paul, Minn. "I was not able to do anything. If I would get up and walk to the kitchen and back I would have to lie in bed for a day or sometimes two days. I had used six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and six of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the result is just wonderful. I was so nervous I had to have some one by my side all the time even in day time, and I could hardly eat anything. I took treatment from a doctor twice a week, and every time I would go there I felt so sick, but since I quit all the doctors and began taking your medicines I gained right along. I weighed 125 pounds when I began taking your medicines (in August) and now I am up to my usual weight 145. I am as well and feel as good as ever."

FREE. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

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The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, containing a supply for fear all druggists sell them.

Gray & Prime

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COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

171 Market St Telephone 24.

LADIES to work for us on sewing machine at home. Materials furnished any distance. Good wages. Stamped envelope for particulars. Arnold's Co. Operative Sewing Co., So. End, Boston. dec30,cah1w

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 30 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office, jelt,cah1f

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Hiley & George. jelt,cah1f

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, such as kinds of meats, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. jelt,cah1f

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS. Pres. Charles E. Whitehouse; Sec. James E. Chickering. Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14. Pres. James H. Cogan; Fin. Sec. W. S. Wright; Treas. Edward Amazeen. Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

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F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

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W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,

Residence, 98 State St.

Office, 25 Congress St.

Portsmouth, N. H.

LOS MOSES: 1 1903 to 1904

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres. John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres. James Lyons;
Rec. Sec. Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres. Gordon Preble;
Sec. E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 482.

Pres. William B. Randall;
Vice Pres. Harrison O. Hottel;
Rec. Sec. Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas. Arthur G. Brewster;
Serg. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres. William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec. Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres. Stanton Truman;
Sec. John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.

Pres. John Harrington;
Sec. William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres. Frank Bray;
Sec. Braimard Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres. William Harrison;
Sec. Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres. John Gorman;
Sec. James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres. John Long;
Sec. Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres. John T. Mallon;
Sec. James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres. Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec. John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres. Jere Conbig;
Sec. Michael Layton.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres. Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec. Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres. Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec. Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec. John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres. Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec. James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

<

EVE OF SESSION.

Newly Elected Legislators Hold Party Caucuses.

The Democrats Of The Senate Make No Nominations.

Concord Prepares For The Opening Of The Winter Term.

Concord, Jan. 6.—The party caucuses preparatory to the organization of the legislature tomorrow were held in this city tonight.

The republicans named by acclamation, Harry M. Cheney of Lebanon for speaker, James M. Cooper of Concord for clerk, Harrie M. Young of Manchester assistant clerk, John K. Law of New London sergeant-at-arms, Warren W. Lovejoy of Littleton, Horatio W. Longs of Manchester, Martin L. Piper of Auburn and John Young of Rochester doorkeepers.

In the republican senate caucus, Charles W. Holt of Nashua was nominated president, Thomas F. Clifford of Franklin clerk, L. Ashton Thorpe of Manchester assistant clerk, William H. Weston of Lisbon sergeant-at-arms, H. A. McElwain of Enfield messenger, H. E. Spurrier of Littleton doorkeeper.

The democrats of the senate made no nominations, but joined with the democrats of the house in naming John M. Mitchell of Concord for United States senator, George W. Fowler of Pembroke, secretary of state, James D. Goggins of Manchester state treasurer and George N. Colby of Plymouth commissary general.

For officers of the house, the democrats nominated Frederick G. Small of Rochester for speaker, George W. Allen of Stewartstown clerk, James H. Morris of Concord assistant clerk, John D. Ledy of Epping sergeant-at-arms.

A MYSTERY SOLVED?

Scituate People Think They Have Found Trace Of A Missing Man.

Scituate, Mass., Jan. 6.—Relatives and friends of A. L. Curtis of Scituate Harbor, who disappeared from home more than a month ago, believe he is the man whose name was connected with the death of a woman in a hotel in Hanover street, Boston, Sunday morning.

The woman was well known in the Boston Tenderloin, and when the man who was known to have been her companion a short time before, was arrested, he said he was A. L. Curtis of Scituate. He also answered the description of the missing man.

This is the first that has been heard of Curtis, if it be he, since he left here. He is about 35 years old, and is the son of Shadrach Curtis. He has been in the employ of Ernest Torrey, near the harbor, and was well known about town.

The A. L. Curtis arrested in connection with the woman's death was released from custody after the doctors had pronounced her death due to alcoholism.

LOTS OF ORANGES.

There Will Be A Big Crop In California This Year.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 6.—According to present indications, there will be considerably more citrus fruits shipped out of Southern California this year than last. The lemon crop is lighter, but the shortage will be more than offset by the additional output of oranges.

The season has been exceptionally favorable for good orange growing and there have been no serious frosts to damage the crop. The picking is now well under way.

Up to last week about 1800 carloads of oranges had been shipped east from Los Angeles and vicinity, and 1200 carloads from points north of Tehachapi. The season's output

from Southern California is expected to be from 22,000 to 24,000 carloads.

ENTIRE FAMILY DEAD.

Four People Killed By The Inhalation Of Gas.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—An entire family died from asphyxiation in this city last night. The victims are Albert Finkelstein, aged 50, his wife Rosa, 50, a grandson Jesse, aged 7, and Annie, an 18 year old daughter.

The tip of a gas jet was found lying on the floor and the gas was turned on.

CHALLENGERS ACCEPT.

Conditions For International Yacht Races Favorably Received.

New York, Jan. 6.—The conditions governing the America's cup match sent to the Royal Ulster Yacht club by the committee on challenge, New York Yacht club, have been returned with the signatures of the challenging club's officers. All the arrangements for the international races in August are now completed.

HERE TOMORROW NIGHT.

Arizona, the best play which Augustus Thomas has yet given the stage, comes to Music hall tomorrow (Thursday) evening. Western critics, official and unofficial, hailed the piece as the best play from the pen of the author of Alabama and In Mizoura and predicted for it a success which would at least equal that of Alabama. Their predictions have been endorsed by the critical public of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and London. England, and the prediction regard-



John Drury As "Tony" In "Arizona." At Music Hall Thursday Evening.

ing the financial and popular success of the play has been more than borne out. Within the past eighteen months Arizona has been presented more than 300 times in Greater New York alone, and two companies en tour in the North and South have made a great deal of money for the lucky proprietors. Arizona is a wholesome, interesting military melodrama. It is in no sense a "wild and woolly play."

The New York critics commended particularly the excellent cast and highly artistic scenic setting which Messrs Kirke La Shelle and R. B. Raymond have given Arizona.

THE FAST MAIL.

The attraction at Music hall next Saturday afternoon and evening will be Lincoln J. Carter's great scenic melodrama, The Fast Mail. It has been one of the greatest successes known to the stage for years. It has a story of thrilling interest, and the scenic and other mechanical effects are said to be marvelous. There is a representation of an engine room on a Mississippi river steamboat, with the furnaces under the boiler in active operation. A very realistic train of cars shoots across the stage and the Niagara Falls scene is one of the most elaborate and daring things ever undertaken in the drama. It is described as a beautiful, vivid and accurate representation of that stupendous marvel of nature. The falls are shown by moonlight with the roaring and plunging water, and the mist that rises from the seething current. One of the most prominent of the play's features is the complete freight train of fourteen cars, with an illuminated caboose drawn by a practical engine. The play itself is thrilling in situation, and has plenty of humor to lighten its tone.

PRICE OF BEEF LOWER.

And the Dealers Say It Will Be Still More Reasonable.

"The price of beef is now getting down where it is pretty reasonable, but it will go still lower," said a meat dealer on Tuesday.

Beef has, in fact, declined considerably from the exorbitant prices asked last summer, but the prices are expected to go still lower before spring. The best part of it is that the quality still holds good. The supply is greater than the demand, and, though the prices quoted are reasonable, the retailers seem to be sparing for still lower figures. The very best grade of corn fed cattle can be bought at the present time for 8 and 8½ cents a pound. Some extra heavy beef runs to 9½ cents a car. Last summer, during July and August, the price of corn fed cattle was from 11½ to 12 1-2 cents a pound. They were extremely scarce even at those figures. The price now ranges at wholesale from 6 1-2 to 8 1-2 cents a pound. The low priced grades consist principally of grass fed cattle, which were rushed on the market, when beef was the highest. The lower priced grades are higher in comparison than the higher priced grades, when the quality is taken into consideration.

A meat dealer, asked to what cause he attributed the large shipments of meats that are now coming into the eastern markets, said:

"I think that the big western houses are pushing their cattle on to the market for what they will bring rather than keep them and feed them on grain at the present high prices. There is no feed for cattle on the

YESTERDAY'S HERALD.

(Amount of set matter.)

Local 9½ cts.
Random Gossip 1 "
Telegraphic (not plate, but fresh) 2½ "
Miscellany (editorials, theatrical, Suburban, etc.) 8 "

The Herald is the only afternoon paper in Portsmouth that prints all the news worth printing every day, besides presenting exclusive special features and running in "scoops" so frequently that they are considered almost ordinary occurrences in this office.

is plentiful, but is held at high prices. Collections are reported as rather slow.

OF IMPORTANCE TO SHIPPERS.

The only comprehensive, and, consequently, the only useful daily shipping report published in Boston is that of the Boston Herald. Shippers who have been relying on any other reports have been doing business on uncertain information, and must in consequence have quite frequently suffered. The Herald reports are always to be relied on, and at all times are so complete as to give the most timely news. The Boston Herald's shipping department has for years been conducted at great expense, with a view to the greatest accuracy and the earliest possible publication. The frequent editions of the Herald enable that paper to take advantage of every railroad facility in the matter of delivery to all parts of New England so that a little care on the part of those ordering the Herald will insure them the news at the earliest possible moment. Bear in mind the fact, the Boston Herald is New England's greatest newspaper.

Greeks and Three.

The Greeks staked their faith on No. "3"—the oracles were consulted three times, the tripod was sacred to the gods, and so forth.

Cotton Mather's Works.

Dr. Cotton Mather, who died in Boston in 1728, was the author of 382 works, some of them being of huge dimensions. The most bulky of his works contained seven large folio volumes. He died at the age of sixty-five.

Willow.

Willow is the lightest of British woods. A cubic foot of it weighs but thirty pounds. A cubic foot of boxwood weighs fifty-seven pounds.

ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one wished to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest and that food should be albuminous or flesh forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cereals; in other words the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bills of fare.

But the trouble is that while we eat enough and generally too much, the stomach, from abuse and overwork, does not properly digest and assimilate it, which is the reason so many people remain thin and under weight, the digestive organs do not beefsteak and eggs and similar whole-some food.

There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics, although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking, after each meal, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested, because these tablets contain the natural pepsines and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is soon enabled to regain its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh-forming food, meat, eggs, bread and potatoes, and this is the reason they so quickly build up, strengthen and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children.

Invalids and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartic nor any harmful ingredient.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada as well as in Great Britain, at 50 cents for complete treatment.

Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous, dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.

The Herald leads—it is never headed. It is gratifying to know that the people have been fast finding this out. Now they wait for the Herald every afternoon and get something to read. Lively times or dull—it makes little difference with the Herald. It always manages to scrape together a readable variety of news and chat.

Laziness as a Disease.

Is laziness a germinal disease and is there an antidote for its eradication? So it would appear from the statement of Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, the zoologist of the public health and marine hospital service of the United States, made at the recent sanitary conference of American republics held at Washington. He declared that laziness—and especially a peculiar form of laziness to be found in certain sections of the southern states—is a disease the germ of which, he says, he has discovered. Dr. Stiles states that this disease is in large measure responsible for the "poor white" districts of the south and indirectly responsible for the conditions which have resulted in the crusade against child labor in the southern cotton mills. The presence of the disease in the south has in the last ten years resulted in the inferior physical development and mental power of persons affected by it and is the real cause of the "cracker's" proverbial laziness. The crusade against child labor in factories at the south was due indirectly to the general pressure of this disease, and he states that children from the rural districts after working in the mills become generally greatly improved by reason of the improved sanitary conditions in the cities and the better facilities for the cure of the disease.

The name of the disease is uncinariasis. It produces a condition the symptoms of which are not unlike those of continued malaria. According to Dr. Stiles, the disease has been diagnosed and is susceptible of cure. The trouble, says he, is to identify it and to prescribe the proper remedies.

One of the symptoms is that the disease stimulates an appetite for different things in individual cases. The "dirt eaters," says Dr. Stiles, "all suffer from this craving. The disease is due not, as some physicians state, to the habit of eating dirt, but that conversely the habit is due to the disease." Dr. Stiles' investigations and findings furnish an interesting contribution to the recent discoveries respecting health and sanitation, and it is to be hoped that information concerning the malady will be spread broadcast throughout sections of the world in which the disease is common. If Dr. Stiles can cure laziness, he will be regarded as a public benefactor.

A Bit of Diplomacy.

An American from Texas got into trouble with a gendarme in the City of Mexico during the Spanish-American war, when foreign and local sentiment was against the United States. The offense consisted largely in the fact that the stranger was an American, but he landed in jail nevertheless. Not wishing to see the Texan spend the night in jail, his friends sallied forth to obtain his release. First they visited the home of the American ambassador and found he was out of the city. Then they went to the home of the English minister and found him in bed. By dint of insistence they succeeded in getting into the house and were met on the staircase by the minister himself, arrayed in official pajamas. Carefully disguising the fact that their imprisoned friend was an American, they appealed for assistance. "Ah," said the minister cautiously, "your man is in jail, is he? But tell me, is he a British subject?" "Your excellency," said General Agremonde, who acted as spokesman, "the prisoner speaks English perfectly." "Ah," said the minister, "then the presumption is in his favor!" Half an hour later, thanks to the personal intervention of the British minister, the Texan was released from the Mexican jail.

on the Way.

Still on the way, dear,
We sing down the sorrow;
Joy for today, dear,
Is light for tomorrow!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Summed Up.

Dorothy—So Mabel is engaged to Cholly! Now, what on earth does she see in him?
Margaret—Her last chance, probably.
—Judge.

Another Foolish Question.

Of course no beef trust piled its trade in that old Roman state.
Else how had Caesar found the meat on which he grew so great?
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Quite True.

Miles—Do you believe in this faith cure business?
Giles—Sure. Lots of people make good money at it.—Chicago News.

Fatal Kiss.

She sat close in his automobile,
And he gave her a kiss;
At that moment a rock struck the wheel,
Was 1904 100000 170 1917
—Philadelphia Press.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS. CURES BRONCHITIS IN 3 DAYS. CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS.

NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE

35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.

BE SURE TO GET HILL'S. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

W.E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as: Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 8c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR.

20 High Street.

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel B. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residences, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

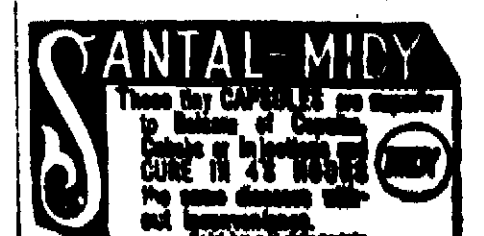
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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

Are Days of Suffering—They Are Becoming Brighter For Some Ports Mouth People.

Many "dark days" from kidney ills. Backache, headache, nervous, tired, urinary troubles—makes you gloomy.

Doan's Kidney Pills bring relief. Bring cure to every kidney sufferer. They are endorsed by Portsmouth Mr. John Fagan of No. 7 Rock street, says: "I never had any trouble with my kidneys until just before I obtained a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Philbrick's pharmacy or Congress street. I was taken all at once with a severe pain in the loins and it kept up a constant aching. Of ten it was so sore that it took my breath away to straighten up after bending forward and my head reeled or I was seized with dizziness that almost obscured my vision. I brought the trouble on me by lifting heavily and I did not expect to ever get rid of it. When I had read about Doan's Kidney Pills I thought I would try them. Before I had taken the whole box I began to feel better. Soon the pain left for good and I have not had the slightest indication of a return." cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

Now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has received the commendation of the U. S. Navy, the U. S. Army, and the U. S. Coast Guard. For more information, contact the nearest agent.

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10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

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Office by night at residence, 9 Miller street, or 11 Oakes street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

Modern Children Who Are in Touch With the Ways of the World.

A writer in the Outlook, after lavishing play on the little children of the rich, who by modern educational methods, he avers, are made blasé before they reach their teens, continues: "Listen, you who are murmuring 'old fogey' under your breath—listen to three short but pregnant tales:

Past the spectator's window one morning loitered two chubby little lads, their arms around each other's neck. The spectator thought to himself what a pretty picture of childish unsophistication they made. When they spoke, however, he caught his breath. "I won \$3 yesterday," remarked the younger of the two, who may possibly have been eight. "Honest? How?" demanded the other, big eyed. "Oh, my father and I bet on a race, and my horse won," was the nonchalant reply.

Before the spectator had fairly recovered from the staggering effect of this speech a group of little girls drew up before the house. One of the littlest of them was in difficulties with her hair, which had been dressed in some occult feminine fashion beyond the spectator's power to describe and had slipped its ribbon. As an older girl struggled to reduce it to order she said remonstratingly: "What makes you try to wear it this way, Gladys? It's much too short." The little tot turned on her a withering glance. "It's the fashion!" she exclaimed, with crushing finality.

To these disclosures of unblinking sophistication may be added the tale of a neighbor whose little boy is just six. He had hoped to keep the child unconscious that he is the heir of millions and had brought him up in the strictest simplicity. And yet the other night, as he climbed on his father's knee for a good night kiss, he electrified the father by demanding, "Papa, how much are you worth?"

HAD NO FAITH IN SIGNS.

He Was an Enemy of Superstition, With an Exception.

Mr. Holley looked at his grandson with a mixture of amusement and reproach on his shrewd old face. It was dusk in the barn, a time for confidences. "I dunno where in all the earth you got those notions, sonny," the old man said. "Not from your ma's folks or your pa's either. There never was any talk of belief in signs and superstitions in either the Holley or the Fawcett stock, that's sure. It must have come from that foreign lady they had to teach you, I expect."

"And you don't believe there's any harm in a bird's flying into the house or breaking a mirror or seeing a black cat, grandpa?" asked the little boy earnestly. "And don't you care whether a pin sticks straight up in the floor or which shoulder you see the moon over or whether you get anything on your wrong side out? Not any of those things?"

"All foolishness," said the old man, with a reassuring pat of the boy's little hand. "I'm glad you've talked it out with me, sonny. Now, you just put it out of your head, and I'll tell you what I'll do. When we go up to the house, I'll give you a little old penny I've been saving for you for a lucky piece. You just carry it in your pocket all the time, change it from one suit of clothes to another, and see what it'll bring you."

"Do they really bring luck, grandpa?" asked the little boy.

"Course they do," said Mr. Holley firmly. "When we get another spare time, I'll relate to you a few cases that's come under my own eye of lives saved by 'em, and so forth. Course they do."

Swelling the Unsuccessful Banks.

A great many men have been left behind because of their listlessness, their easy going ways. They were too slow. Opportunities would not wait for them. They would have taken advantage of them, would have succeeded, if the chance had not hurried by so fast. If the opportunities had tarried awhile, had given them a chance to look them over and consult their friends or if they had only come back, these gentle people would now be on the heights instead of looking wistfully up from the foot of the mountain. But, alas, opportunities never return, and he who is not ready to seize them as they flit onward will have only regrets for his portion.

Siamese Reporting.

Siamese reporters are not quite so deft as our own specimens, says the London Globe, but they have a fine impressionistic touch which charms the jaded fancy. Here is an account of a murder from that happy land:

"Shooting outrage! Oh, fearful agony! Khooon Tong, one of Phya Song's staff, was on a mission to Lumpoon, and on his return instantly shot dead by some miscreants, scoundrels. Oh, untimely death! Oh, fearful! All friends expressed their sorrow. The cowardly dog is still at large. Six soldiers and six policemen were at once dispatched."

All or None.

Busy Merchant—Well, sir, what do you want?
Timid Youth—Y-your daughter's hand.
Busy Merchant—Can't give it to you, sir. Either take her entire or leave her. We are not doing an installment business.—Chicago News.

What It Was Like.

Miss Bostonwick—Did you go to the Wagner concert?
Mr. Piker—I did.
Miss B.—What was it like?
Mr. P.—Like Browning set to music.—Town and Country.

A Chicago man has produced the theory that Venus de Milo never wore corsets because she had no arms and couldn't possibly have hooked them together.

To the Japanese the fan is not merely a means to the end of cooling the atmosphere. It is a thing of meaning, of art. It tells a story, and there is even a suggestiveness in the manner of using or wearing it. The whole history of Japan could be read from fans if enough of them were put together, and every political event of importance is pictured on these airy trifles. There are different fans for every conceivable occasion. Even dolls have their own fans, and children have theirs. The geisha girls have a particular kind of fan, and jugglers, too, use one with appropriate decorations. There is a fan used only at the solemn tea feast, and a war fan of iron, covered with lacquer. Generals have silk fans, with iron sticks, and there is a dangerous dagger fan. The bamboo water fan is dipped in water frequently while being used to make the air cooler. The ancient court fans of Japan were folding fans of wood, decorated with silk artificial flowers, and each noble family had its own flower, that no one else dared use. Color, shape and decoration of the Japanese fan all have their meaning, the flowers and birds their symbolism. Thus to give a fan with a flight of white storks upon it is to wish long life, while a cobweb design is for mourning.

The Way People Sit.

It is one thing to have a chair and another to know how to sit on it. The ideal of a graceful sitting posture has varied in the different ages of the world. The Egyptians sat bolt upright, the knees and feet closely pressed together. It was the ceremonial attitude. The Greeks and Romans, when their seats had no backs and they were at liberty to forget their dignity, sat stooping, with one or both elbows supported by the arms. The Chinese ideal was the knees and feet wide apart. They have maintained that attitude in sitting for 4,000 years. The Saxons and early Norman kings are represented in old manuscripts and on coins in the same position. Down to a date comparatively recent kings and queens received sitting stiffly on their thrones, any marked change of posture being thought to derogate from the royal dignity. They now receive standing.

Illustrating the Solar System.

The solar system is well illustrated by the following statements: Let the sun be represented by a globe two feet in diameter. A grain of mustard seed at the circumference of a circle 164 feet in diameter will adequately represent the size and distance of Mercury. The earth will be represented by a pea on the circumference of a circle 284 feet across, and Venus by another pea on the outside of a 430 foot circle. Mars will be adequately represented by a pinhead at 554 feet, and the asteroids by grains of sand 1,000 to 1,200 feet away. An orange at the distance of half a mile will stand for Jupiter, a very small apple at four-fifths of a mile will stand for Saturn and a cherry on the circumference of a circle 134 miles across will represent Uranus.

It Didn't Work.

In his lecture "Love, Courtship and Marriage," delivered in the Lebanon Valley College chapel several years ago, Rev. John De Witt Miller of Philadelphia said that men should kiss their wives as they did when they were a year or two married. When the lecture was over an old man went home, put his arm around his wife's neck and kissed her.

Meeting the lecturer some time after, he said, "It's no go."

"What isn't?" said the lecturer.

"Vel," said the man, "ven I kissed my wife she said, 'Vat goes wrong mit you, you out fool, you?'"

Deadly Prussic Acid.

Prussic acid is composed of such things as animal refuse and blood solids, with large quantities of oil of vitriol. Even the smell of the acid produces pain in the throat and in the region of the heart, and there are few poisons for which there is such little opportunity for an antidote. If there is time—and there seldom is, for the poison is almost instantaneous in its action—ammonia inhaled very freely may give relief and reduce the absolute certainty of death to a grave probability.

First Judicial Honors For a Woman.

To Henry VIII. belongs the honor of having conferred judicial rights upon a woman. Lady Anne Berkeley of York was allowed by the sovereign, who had the widest experience of the virtues of women, to sit as judge, appoint a commission and actually to pass sentence on some men who had been killing her deer and despoiling her park.

Both Involved.

Mr. Younghusband (reading from paper)—"Married—Blanche de Smythe to Walter Wellington Beere." What old memories that name awakens!

Mrs. Y. (blushing)—I never imagined you knew of my engagement to Walter.
Mr. Y. (chillingly)—I was alluding to Blanche.

Feminine Egotism.

Husband (during the spit)—I must have been a fool when I married you.
Wife—Undoubtedly. But the old adage still holds good.
Husband—What's that?
Wife—A fool for luck.—Chicago News.

Experienced.

"How was it that he managed to pull the wool over your eyes?"

"Well, he had fooled several fellows before I met him."

There are plenty of actors who act like actors, too few who act like real human beings.—Ohio State Journal.

Dan Patch, 1.50%, strides 20 feet 9 inches when fully extended.

Catcher John Warner has decided to stick to his Boston contract and give New York the go by.

The defender of the America's cup being built by the Herreshoffs will be christened the Eagle.

Pitcher Merle Adkins tells Milwaukee scribes that he has signed with New York for next season.

Washington wants Billy Lush, and that young man is out for a rousing salary from the Boston triumphs.

Sir Thomas Lipton has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the progress that is being made upon Shamrock III.

Miss Edith Randson of New York, a well known sportswoman, recently killed five ducks at one shot at Lake Hopatong, N. J.

George Hanley of Detroit recently made the highest possible bowling score, making twelve consecutive strikes, his total score being 300.

It is agreed among the rowing councils that if St. Louis oarsmen submit a fair proposition for the amateur championship races of 1904 the contests will be rowed on a course convenient to the city.

GOWN GOSSIP.

Louis XIV. waistcoats are of white, mauve, sea green and silver brocade.

The old rich dye of cardinal is again among the shades in red used this winter; also Roman, postilion, coronation and hibiscus.

Three flat, rippleless shoulder capes, graduated in size, are a feature of many of the pretty coats and jackets of the winter, particularly suited to women of tall, slender figures.

Broadtail is perhaps the most popular of the dark furs for winter coats, and this is no doubt due in a great degree to the fact that it is less clumsy and more easily fitted to the figure than any other pelt.

A pretty detail of the lace or velvet sleeves of evening bodices is a lacing of fine gold cord at the top of the arm on the outside, and each lacing point is caught down with a tiny gold button showing a single rhinestone in the center.

This is decidedly a "white season" in the realm of dress. There are costumes and toilets of white cloth, camel's hair, zibeline, mohair, French cashmere, wool tamine, satin crepe de chine and a few very special gowns of white velvet.—New York Post.

FLIPPANT FLINGS.

A Chicago paper, lamenting the decay of conversation, asks how many people can tell the plot of the novel they have just been reading. Few, let us hope.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A New York city magistrate says that women have a legal right to smoke. The average man would not object to their smoking so much as to their habit of flaring up.—Richmond News.

The French statesman who wants the government to efface all titles of nobility is open to the charge of trying to destroy one of the country's greatest sources of revenue.—Washington Star.

A woman in the postoffice department at Washington gave up her husband rather than lose her job. Her husband can be obtained without a civil service examination.—Kansas City Journal.

POINTS AT LAW.

Revocation of a will is held, in Cutler versus Cutler (N. C., 57 L. R. A. 209), to be effected by adopting its mutilation as such.

A statute requiring payment of damages for injuries to a business through the taking of property for public use is held, in Earle versus Com. (Mass., 57 L. R. A. 292), not to be unconstitutional on the ground that taxes cannot be levied for such purpose.

Property purchased by a man in the name of his wife with proceeds from a business which he is conducting as her agent, the success of which is due largely, if not wholly, to his supervision and industry, is held, in Blackburn versus Thompson W. & Co. (Ky., 56 L. R. A. 938), to be subject to his debts.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

An extension table has been invented which can be pulled out to double its length without the use of the usual "leaves."

Signor Panza, an Italian engineer of Cassino, has taken out a patent for a system of wireless telephones with which he claims that he will be able to transmit sound to distances even greater than those hitherto attained by Marconi's telegraphy.

A novelty in the way of an alarm clock has been perfected by an American jeweler. It is about the size of a hazelnut. It is made to wear on the finger. The alarm is not a bell, but a sharp pin, which pricks the finger at the time the man or woman wishes to rise.

CHURCHMEN.

Pope Leo XIII. is an enthusiastic stamp collector. The prelates of Kashmir intend to give him a rare collection of obsolete oriental stamps.

Rev. Dr. Macvicar, principal of the Montreal (Canada) Presbyterian college and one of the most noted Presbyterian divines in America, died recently at the college.

Bishop Partridge of Koto believes that there must be an oriental type of Christianity, just as there is an occidental, and that the Protestant Episcopal church of America cannot be transplanted to Japan.

A Michigan Breeder of Cheater Whites Tells How He Does It.

Each man must be governed by circumstances in handling his hogs. He should choose his breeding animals with reference to the demands of his market. I select long bodied sows with twelve teats, as a sow with less than twelve cannot support a very large litter of pigs. Says George C. Borch in American Agriculturist. As a rule, long bodied sows raise larger pigs and larger litters than short, chunky ones. I select a boar, choosing one that is strong in points where my sows are weak. In that way the shortcomings of one parent are counteracted by the other. For my use I want a boar that is rather chunky and compact. He must be masculine in appearance, must be a good individual and have a good pedigree. For summer feed nothing is better than a clover pasture, adding a little grain in the feed lot once a day.

If clover is not available, I use sweet corn fodder as a main crop, and rye, oats and peas for green feed, before the corn is large enough. I have never used rape, but I think that I will try it next year. For succulent feed during the winter I use small potatoes and think they are worth 8 to 10 cents per bushel for this purpose. I always cook them and add a little bran or other ground feed. In addition to potatoes I use mangels, sugar beets, turnips, carrots and cabbages that are unsalable. I begin with turnips, as they are usually available first, then follow with carrots and mangels, as these roots keep better than any of the others. I occasionally give my pigs clover hay during the winter. They eat it quite readily, and it seems to be a valuable food.

Many people do not consider it absolutely necessary to have green feed for hogs during the winter, but I believe it is very essential. I can keep my breeding animals more contented than when only dry feed is used. They eat a greater volume and seem to be satisfied as long as their stomachs are full. On grain alone they never seem to get enough, and if they do, they get too fat for best results in breeding.

For grain feed I am using peas and oats, one part to rye one part, ground together. This mixture contains too much protein to make a good ration alone, and I usually mix it with a little cornmeal. When I have to buy feed, I choose bran, ship stuff, shorts and oilmeal, using my corn to balance the ration. For young pigs three and a half or four months old I use the shorts, as the bran is too harsh, and they do not seem to do well on it. If you have good animals, do not keep them too fat. They may look better, but fat sows never have large litters, nor do those that are too thin.



The new German protein feed meets with increasing demand among the cattle feeders of that country. It is made of dried blood, slaughter house waste and ground grain hulls into a compound cake that furnishes a fattening food for all meat making animals and also keeps horses most economically. Repeated tests have been made on army horses and on various farms in the making of meats, and in each case good results have been obtained. The stuff is dubbed "blut krafftutter" or blood strength fodder, and the formula so far divulged calls for the use of steam dried blood, certain kinds of meat scraps prepared under scientific control, hulls of grain finely ground, husks of peanuts, the inner lining of the peanut shells and molasses. The mass is pressed into cakes. The value of flesh food for poultry and hogs has long been recognized in this country, and there may be some disposition to experiment with a mixture which German feeders use with satisfaction. But on account of the abundance of fodder, silage and mill byproducts in America a compound involving so much cost and labor is likely to prove useful only to a very limited extent.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Roots.

For cattle and sheep it is better to feed turnips in early winter and save mangels until later, as the latter are better keepers and are supposed by many to improve in feeding value as the season advances, says a correspondent of American Agriculturist. But for cows giving milk it is well to rely on the mangels all the time, as turnips are apt to flavor the milk. However, some claim that feeding immediately after the milking hour prevents any distasteful results. Sixty to ninety pounds of turnips can be profitably fed each day to a large, fattening bullock. The majority of farmers feed all roots whole to mature cattle, but pulp them for calves and yearlings and frequently mix the ground roots with chaff or cut hay.

The Cassava Plant For Stock.

Reports from southern experiment stations and other southerly points where feeding on the cassava plant has now reached well into the experimental stage show results in cattle and swine feeding that are sensational, not to say startling. Enough has already developed to show that this richly nutritious Japanese root, which flourishes in southern soils, is destined to revolutionize cattle and swine feeding in this country. So far as we know, says American Sheep Breeder, no public or private tests of the value of cassava for sheep feeding have yet been made, but if results in that direction prove as satisfactory as with cattle and pig feeding there will be a movement of sheep feeders southward that will "as soon as the natives."

Their Wool Is Especially Valuable. Flock of Mr. John B. Wing.

It's a common saying that there's a black sheep in every flock, and in a figurative sense no doubt this assertion is true. That there are flocks of sheep entirely composed of black individuals may not be generally known, says W. J. Clarke in Wool Markets and Sheep. One of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, is that which was left by the late Hon. Allen of Braeside, Queensland, Australia. This flock is composed entirely of Merinos and was established more than twenty years ago by the deceased gentleman and numbers 625 ewes and twenty-five rams. It is said that there is in our own country a flock of black Shropshires, but as we have no data at hand concerning this flock we offer no comment thereon other than that of saying that cases where Shropshires produce black lambs must be extremely rare, except it be in the case of poorly bred flocks, for in our experience of years of handling large flocks of this breed, both on their native heath and in this country, we have never yet had an ewe bring forth a black lamb. Furthermore, we would not care to invest in a ram from a flock that we knew had produced one. It is said that the immortal Bakewell kept a black ram for use in his work of improving the Leicester. We have reasons for believing rather than doubting this contention. In Quebec the common stock of the country appears to all intents and purposes to be of the pure Leicester blood, and no doubt it is, as the foundation of that stock is said to be from an early importation of that breed. The flocks are very uniform in type, but one thing which drew our attention while there was the large number of black individuals found in every flock. In quite a number of cases 25 per cent of the flock was made up of black sheep. In one case we noticed that no less than 90 per cent were black or of a very dark gray color. Whether or not they had been selected and bred with a view of establishing a flock of black sheep we could not learn.

The only black flock coming under our notice that has been bred with a view of establishing a pure bred flock of black sheep is that of Mr. John B. Wing, Millbrook, N. Y. While in this flock there are individuals that are as black as the ace of spades, there are others that are not black on the surface, but rather of a very dark gray. It should be mentioned, however, that the under color of the fleece is almost perfectly black. Mr. Wing is to be complimented on the progress he has made in regard to the establishment of his flock, and there is but little doubt that he will in the course of a few years be the owner of a very valuable flock not only from a curio point of view, but for the reason that black wool is worth considerably more than the ordinary white fleece. This value accrues from the great demand for that class of wool in Great Britain and certain countries of continental Europe, where it is used in the manufacture of gowns for certain religious orders, which by their vows are compelled to use undyed woolen clothing.

He—Did you say your father was the civil war?
She—Did I say so? What a silly blunder! Why, you must think me as old as the hills. No, dear papa wasn't in the war. He was just a mere boy then.
He—Pardon me, but I thought you said your father was at Gettysburg? You were telling how hard it was for him to keep step.
She—Oh, now I know! That was my stepfather.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Living Versus Rooming.

Stranger—How many people live in this city?

Citizen—About 200,000.

"So? I had thought you had a population of at least 300,000."

"Oh, so we have. But only about two-thirds of them live. The rest room and board.—Baltimore American.

Handles All the Microbes.

The doctor made a careful examination of the patient's symptoms.

"You have what I call the cashier's disease," he said.

"What is that?" asked the patient.

"Well, that is a mixture of all the diseases."—Chicago Tribune.

Imagination Needed.

Scribbler—It doesn't require much imagination or inventive ability to write a historical novel.

Scrawler—There's where you are wrong. It requires a lot of imagination to invent the historical part.—Philadelphia Record.

His Classification.

Ingomar Buskin—There's a dispute about my acting. Some critics put it in the first rank, others in the second. Now, how would you designate it?

Horatio Jones—If? Oh, I'd simply designate it as rank!—New York Times.

Strenuous Hint.

Borem (11 p. m.)—It is a man's endurance—his staying qualities, as it were—that makes him strong.

Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn)—Indeed! Then you must be a modern Samson.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Positively Brutal.

Wife—Why do you wear those made up ties?

Husband—Er—probably for the same reason that I married a made up woman.—Chicago News.

Proved.

"Your son is a philosophical student, I hear."

"Yes, I believe he is. I can't understand what he's talking about."—Detroit Free Press.

One Quality Frequently Lacking.

"Do you believe that egotism and genius go together?"

"Not always. There would be a lot more genius if they did."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tested.

Jinks—She's at the head of everything that goes on in that family.

Kinks—Then I suppose her husband's end of it is to foot the bills.—Baltimore American.

Both Ends of It.

At the recent international conference of sheep breeders held in London, F. W. Moore stated that it cost New South Wales \$125,000 to stamp out scab after one outbreak, which occurred when the country was thought to be clean. Scab is an expensive proposition anywhere.

Scab Is Expensive.

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The Jericho Postoffice

Fap Perkins, Postmaster, Tells About Lightning Rods

[Copyright, 1902, by Hiram Holmes]

It was Salathiel Green who got the first lightning rod ever put up in Jericho. He had just finished building a new barn when along came a lightning rod wagon all painted up in bright colors and with pictures on it.

"Is there a circus comin' to Jericho?" asks Salathiel as the wagon stopped at his gate.

"There's something a heap better," replied the boss of the outfit. "How many thunderstorms do you have around here in the course of a year?"

"Bout twenty old busters, I guess, sayin' nothin' of a few small ones thrown in."

"And what prevents your barns and houses from being struck and burned?"

"Providence, I'm thinkin'."

"Just so. And you folks around here have been playing it low down on Providence. You've sat in your woodshed doors or slept in your beds and depended on Providence looking out for your interests without charging a red cent. You've played the hog till Providence has got tired and put her back up. She's invented this here lightning rod to ward off thunderbolts, and if you won't put up one Providence won't be responsible for what happens."

The man's line of argument seemed to be sound. Salathiel Green didn't believe in working his hired man or his horses or oxen into the grave. He felt that he had made Providence carry a pretty big burden for a good many years and that she had a right to kick.

When he had thought it over for awhile, he told the lightning rod man to go ahead, and he planked down the cash when the rod was up. The rod itself attracted a great deal of notice, but when Salathiel announced that he had let up on Providence and was going to carry his own risk there was turmoil in Jericho.

"Yes, I know we have all put a heap of burdens on Providence," argued Deacon Spooner, "but what's Providence for? It was intended that she should take care of good folks. Her back is broad, and you needn't fear about overloading her. She can take care of all the barns and houses in Jericho and not lose a wink of sleep."

"I sort of hold with Salathiel," added Moses Grafton. "I've been callin' on Providence for the last forty years. I called on her for my first wife and my second; to save me when I had typhoid fever; to get my oxen out of the mire; to save my hay one rainy season; to do a hundred other things for me. She may be willin' to keep right along doin', but would it be a fair thing to ask her? Seems to me I'd better get a lightning rod for my barn and let Providence take care of the house and the haystacks."

"Gentlemen, this is a solemn thing—a solemn thing," remarked Deacon Joab Johnson, as the discussion was renewed at the postoffice in the evening. "and it should be argued in a solemn manner. When anybody claims to have invented anything to take the place of Providence, we'd better hesitate a little. I've bin over to see Salathiel's lightning rod. It runs from the ground to the roof and sticks up six feet above. It has a pint to it to catch the lightning. It looks all right, but I'm goin' to wait and see. I'm willin' to give Providence a rest, but I want to see how a substitute will work."

"There may be sunthin in it," said Hopewell Green, as he took off his hat and scratched his head, "but I ain't sayin' which side I'm on. If Providence has been overworked, we ought to let up on her and buy lightning rods, but if she's got a day or two in the week to spare, she might as well put it in by protectin' the barns around Jericho as to loaf around. I'd like to think the matter over before makin' up my mind."

Elijah Midwell was supposed to know all about Providence and other things, but when appealed to he replied:

"Don't ask me. Providence works in strange ways, and I dunno as she's allus to be depended on. She pulled me through lung fever when you all thought I'd die, and I hadn't scarcely got outdoors ag'in when she blowed down a shed and killed my yoke of oxen. She saved my hogs from the cholera and then turned right around and fired things for my old woman to break her leg."

For two weeks nothing else was talked of, and public opinion was about equally divided. Then, one afternoon,

there came a ripping old thunderstorm. Everybody saw it gathering and looked for a test. When the storm finally broke, the lightning struck and fired no less than four barns within a mile of the village—all barns depending on Providence to carry the risk—while Salathiel Green's was not even grazed.

"Gentlemen, it looked to me to be mixin' up red wagons, lightning rods and religion all in a bag together," observed Deacon Spooner, "but I have changed my mind. I think the rest of us had better follow Salathiel's example and give Providence a rest."

The lightning rod man got word of it and returned, and during the next two weeks he put up rods on thirteen different barns in that end of the country. There was no thunderstorm until a month after the last rod was up. Then came another buster. It arrived in the night, and as the thunderclaps shook the earth Salathiel Green awoke and said to his wife:

"There ain't no cause to worry. Providence may look out for the farmers over beyond High hill, but them rods will protect us."

Half an hour later every one of the barns with lightning rods was a bonfire, while not a barn without rods was harmed in the slightest. There was widespread consternation next day, and such was the excitement in Jericho that an impromptu meeting was called. A good many men got up and said a good many different things, but Deacon Spooner hit the case pat when he remarked:

"I reckon it is the general opinion of this meetin' that there is such a thing as Providence. I reckon it is."

He looked all around for one who might dissent, but as nobody did he continued:

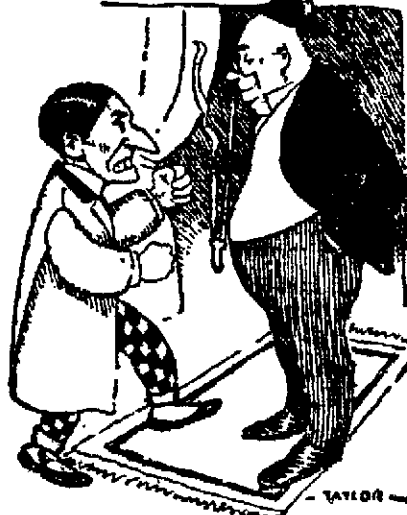
"And I further reckon that it is the further opinion of this meetin' that there bein' a Providence and that she knowin' her business a heap better than any lightning rod man from Schenectady it is therefore and hereby

"Resolved, That in future the town of Jericho permits Providence to paddle her own canoe without interference."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the lightning rod man came to Jericho no more.

M. QUAD.

Dangerous Parlor Variety.



Tellit—What's that? Why, confound you, what makes you think I wouldn't make a good match for your daughter? Tuem—Well, you flare up too quick; that's why! See?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Billie Estimate.

"You see that tall, distinguished looking man yonder?"

"Yes, I see him."

"Well, don't you recognize him?"

"Never glimpsed him before."

"Why, man, that's Bill Spinks; got to be a great writer; makin' a big sensation all over the country!"

"That ain't possible," said the citizen emphatically, "for I used to climb apple trees with him, an' him an' me used to go swimmin' together!"—Atlanta Constitution.

If Got Tragic, However.

"That report of my death is the most amusing thing on record!" exclaimed Mr. Jinks. "I've just read my own obituary in this newspaper."

"Indeed!" said his wife. "And where does it say you went to?"

And then Mr. Jinks coughed and kicked the cat and told the cook to put some more coal on the fire.—Atlanta Constitution.

Brilliancy Versus Plodding.

"Some men," said the original philosopher, "see more than others see at first sight and then devote so much time and energy to the task of being pleased with their own brilliancy that they miss all the benefit of the sober and maturer second thought that comes to those less gifted."—Baltimore American.

His Baby Brother.

Yes, I've got a little brother; Never asked to have him, nuther, But he's here.

They just went away and bought him, And last week the doctor brought him.

Wasn't that queer?"

When I heard the news from Molly, Why, I thought at first 'twas jolly.

'Cause, you see, I s'posed I could go and get him, And then mamma, course, would let him Play with me.

But when I had once looked at him, "Why," I says, "great snakes, is that him?"

Just that mite!"

They said, "Yes," and, "Ain't it cumin'?"

He's a nigh!

He's so small it's just amazin', And you'd think he was blazin', He's so red;

And his nose is like a berry, And he's bald as Uncle Jerry.

On his head, Why, he ain't worth a brick; All he does is cry and kick;

Don't sit up; you can't arrange him; I won't see why he can't change him.

At the shop, Now, we've got to dress and feed him, And we really didn't need him.

More a fre,

Why'd they buy a baby brother When they know I'd good deal rather Have a dog?

—Kansas Farmer.

WIRELESS WAVES ON TRAIN

Test Made in Canada That May Have Important Results.

Another wonder has been wrought by wireless telegraphy, says a correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. For the first time prolonged communication has been successfully established between a railroad station and a train speeding at the rate of a mile a minute.

The Grand Trunk railway has now announced the result of recent experiments with the wireless system. St. Dominique, Canada, between Toronto and Montreal, was the station selected for the tests, and the results obtained lead the men who conducted the experiments to say that a new method has been found for providing for the safety of the traveling public. The possibility of communication between a station and a fast moving train was thoroughly demonstrated. No attempt was made to cover distances comparable with those attained by Marconi and others, but with a comparatively simple apparatus the train was kept in touch with the station until it had sped ten miles beyond.

At St. Dominique, the transmitting station, two large metal plate vibrators, 10 by 12 feet, were connected with an induction coil of the usual pattern. On the train the waves were received by collecting wires connected to a coherer of nickel and silver powder. The relay operated electric bells in three cars. The collecting wires were run through the guides for the train signal cord and extended on both sides of the coherer for about one car length. The apparatus was not designed to obtain the maximum effect, but only to demonstrate the practicability of giving orders from stations while the trains are flying past.

The test showed that it is at least possible to communicate with a moving train at a distance of ten miles.

Looks Into Man.

M. Eykmann, a member of the Royal academy of Amsterdam, has discovered a novel method by means of which it is possible through the use of Roentgen rays to obtain an exact photograph of any interior part of the body, even while the organs in that part are actively at work. In this way one can obtain a thorough knowledge of the movements of the heart, the stomach and the intestines. M. Eykmann has devoted his principal attention to the movements necessitated by swallowing, and experts say that his investigations throw an entirely new light on the mechanism of this act, which is so simple, but which no anatomist has heretofore been able to explain clearly.

Mobility of Ether.

Physicists have concluded that the ether in its motion does not drag the ether along with it, and thus each body on the earth's surface, in virtue of its motion with the earth, is traversed by a stream of ether. The question thus arises, Does light travel through such a body with the same speed along the stream of ether as it does against it or across it? The experiments of Michelson and Morley in America lead to an affirmative answer as regards air. Lord Rayleigh in England has obtained the same answer as to liquids and is now engaged on a research in respect to the corresponding phenomena relating to solids.

Anesthesia Without Drugs.

Dr. Steiner, a Dutch physician, recently made a curious discovery while traveling in Java, says the London Chronicle. He chanced to stop one day at Sourabaya, where the Javanese maintain a large hospital for prisoners. His notice was directed to the fact that in the treatment of such cases as necessitated an anesthetic the native physicians did not resort to a drug, but instead they were manifestly reducing their patients to a condition of stupor by compressing the carotid artery with their fingers.

Here's a Queer Ship.

A Vienna dispatch to the London Express says: An Austrian engineer of note, Herr Wetkovic, has invented a new type of ship which, he claims, will be capable of traveling at lightning speed. Herr Wetkovic declares that when perfected it will enable a journey around the world to be made in a week. The ship does not displace water, but glides over the surface like a skate over ice. Ingenious contrivances are constructed to minimize friction and air pressure.



The merits of ginseng raising as a source of income have been so persistently harped upon in this country for the past year that news of a ginseng trust may prove interesting, says a writer in the Washington Post. The total yearly production of this root is not over 110,000 pounds, of which Korea contributes 50,000, Japan 40,000 and America 20,000 pounds. The Korean government, by uniformly maintaining a state monopoly and carefully controlling production, has managed to keep the price of Korean ginseng at \$14.04 per pound, while competition in Japan has kept the price there down to 50 cents.

Now two enterprising Japs have conceived the idea of forming a trust to raise the price and, it is said, will have the co-operation of the Korean bureau in charge of the product there. If this trust proves successful, it may have the effect of increasing the trade in the American product, with greater profit to the producers as the outcome.



A new folding life preserver has been invented, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle. It looks quite large when in the water, but the inventor claims that when it is folded up it takes up a small space and is light.

The apparatus consists of a series of curved ribs, which are hinged together at the ends and support a waterproof covering shaped somewhat like an enlarged football. In the sides of the cover are formed armholes and sleeves, and in the bottom is a seat on which the shipwrecked person may rest, his legs being inserted in leg pieces. These are somewhat conical to conform to the wearer's shape, but are sufficiently enlarged to allow the feet to be quickly inserted. Inside is a tape that takes up the slack until the feet rest on the bottom of the boots.

In the top of the cover is an airhole in which there is a rubber tube, the free end outside being provided with a



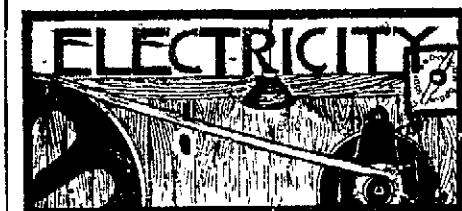
LIFE PRESERVER IN USE.

cork float. Inside is a pocket for food, stimulants, etc. When it is not in use, the ribs of the preserver fold up, with the legs and arms inside. To use it the ribs are opened and brought over the head.

An invention on similar lines is that of an ingenious lifeboat described by a writer in the New York Herald. It consists of an outer rotatable shell, an inner hanging carriage and a centerboard, which is longitudinally attached to the shell in such a manner that it can be opened or closed.

At each end of the shell are a pair of transverse bulkheads, forming an inner compartment between them, and, furthermore, there is a mechanism by means of which the carriage can be locked to the shell in any desired position with relation to the centerboard when the latter is open.

In a few other respects this boat differs from those now in use, and it is said by those who have examined it to possess some notable advantages over them.



For a number of years now inventors have been at work trying to devise some satisfactory means of deriving electricity direct from coal without having to have recourse to the boiler and engine. In 1900 the so called Cox thermopile was fully described, from which much was hoped for at that time. Since then other forms of thermopiles have been brought out, the latest apparently being one invented by a resident of Newport, R. I., regarding which great secrecy is maintained and great things are expected. The battery and what it is claimed it will accomplish are referred to as follows in Electricity by Mr. Jones, the chemist who devised it:

"I feel confident that I now have a battery which will produce electricity from coal in sufficient quantity to run street cars, locomotives, light the streets, propel ships and turn the wheels of large factories. The yield is 62.5 per cent of the energy of the gas used up in my battery. This is about two and a half times as much as is obtained from the best engines hitherto in use. The ordinary gas engine yields 25 per cent. The best gas engine of latest construction yields 28 per cent of the energy of the gas used up. The efficiency of steam engines is still lower, since they produce only about 10 per cent of the energy of the coal they consume. The new battery is of practical and convenient form and easy to work. It is difficult to see how the invention if introduced in the city's lighting plants and pumping stations can fail to save the city \$300,000 annually for coal. I cannot give the details of the invention yet, because certain foreign countries refuse patents on inventions after the details of the latter have been published.

"On railroads stationary generators can be used, giving from four to five times as much power from a ton of coal as a locomotive. On ships the battery will be provided with a special appliance which increases the current strength, so that a powerful current can be obtained from a small cell. As a result all the cells needed to propel a ship will occupy a comparatively small space."

Tortured to Death By Yaqui Indians

The recent death by torture of "California Dan" Ryan at the hands of the Yaqui Indians in the state of Sonora, Mexico, is but another chapter in the bloody war which for years has raged between Indians and Mexican troops. "California Dan" was an Arizona cowboy who had been made chief of scouts by the Mexican General Torres. Owing to the success of the chief of scouts the



THE TORTURE OF "CALIFORNIA DAN" RYAN. Yaquis desired his death more than that of any other man excepting General Lorenzo Torres.

Last month General Luis Torres received from his brother Lorenzo a telegram asking for scouts. The dispatch was regarded as urgent, and "California Dan" and George W. Wilson, another American, were sent to join Lorenzo at Bacum.

When the scouts had made a turn in the road that hid them from the escort, they were set upon suddenly by a band of Yaquis, and before they could utter a cry they were beaten over their heads by clubs in the hands of the Yaquis until they were unconscious.

After being gagged and bound to their horses they were taken by their captors to the Yaqui camp at Otejuato, where they were tried by the Yaqui council of war.

"California Dan" was condemned to death. Wilson was acquitted in order that he might tell the Mexicans what had happened to "California Dan." Wilson was warned to leave Mexico.

At the execution grounds, in the presence of Wilson, the Yaquis with dull saws cut off the feet of "California Dan" just above the ankles.

After this they unbund him and told him to go back to Lorenzo Torres for duty.

By goading him they compelled him to walk beyond the intrenchments of Otejuato.

In the bush, about 100 yards beyond the intrenchments, he fell and expired in great agony.

Next morning the Yaquis took the body of "California Dan" and bore it to the roadside. There they suspended it by the neck from a tree.

At this spot they released Wilson and told him to send Mexicans to cut down the body of their friend and give it a decent burial.

Soldier's Perfidy Punished by Death

There was executed in the Transvaal a month ago a surrendered Boer, one of the very few who since the declaration of peace have been visited with the death penalty for acts committed during the war.

No one will deny, however, that thisonerichly deserved his fate. Pretending that he desired to surrender, he decoyed a British officer to within fifty yards or so of where he was sitting and then suddenly snatched up a rifle from the long grass at his feet and shot him dead.

The perpetrator of this murder doubtless imagined that he could do as he did with impunity. He had previously scanned the field east, west, north and south, and he was quite sure that, save only his already doomed victim and himself, there was no one within sight of bearing.

But he had forgotten the range of the modern field telescope.

From a distant kopje a solitary vedette saw through his telescope glass every detail of the tragedy—saw and, unperceived, crept up near enough to where the murderer was rifling the pockets of his victim to be able at a later date to swear to his identity.

Cause of Mountain Meadow Massacre

The cause of the famous Mountain Meadow massacre, which has been much discussed of late, was told recently by Mrs. Major Tom Lunnigan of Fort Smith, Ark. She was drawn into a discussion of the massacre through a recently published article and detailed what she declares was the true cause of the awful tragedy. She said:

"Prior to and at the time of the massacre my husband was the sutler at Fort Gibson. It was the custom of those days on the frontier to welcome all strangers. One day there came to the fort a man named McLane. He said that two years previously he was living in California and that he was happily situated and had a wife and two bright children.

"One day Mormon missionaries came to town, and his wife suggested that they go to hear them preach. He did not care to go, but told her that she might. She went that night and the next night and continued to go with such regularity that he remonstrated with her, but without avail. She spent most of her time in the company of the Mormon elders. He finally forbade her to go to any more meetings, and that night when he returned home he found his wife and two children missing. He also discovered that the Mormons had disappeared.

"Then he became convinced that his wife had been led astray by the Mormon faith and swore to be revenged. He started out to find his wife, and for two years he had followed them from place to place without being able to catch up. He had learned that they were moving in the direction of Fort Gibson and were so near that they would most likely arrive the next day. "McLane's prediction came true. The next day a covered wagon containing the Mormons, who proved to be Parley Pratt and Mrs. McLane and the children drove into the fort and were confronted by McLane. They placed themselves under the protection of Colonel Little, the commandant, who after investigating the matter decided that he was without jurisdiction and suggested that the parties at interest go to Van Buren and there have their differences adjusted by a civil tribunal.

"They expressed themselves as willing, and Colonel Little sent them to Van Buren escorted by a squad of soldiers. McLane made his complaint to a magistrate, and the case came to trial. Pratt contended that he had committed no wrong. Mrs. McLane had been converted to the Mormon faith, and under the rules of the Mormon church he had a right to seal her

to him as his wife. To this method of marriage she was perfectly agreed. Mrs. McLane corroborated the Mormon, and the magistrate dismissed the case for what he considered cause.

"Pratt after being discharged got a horse and rode out of town. He was followed by McLane, who caught up with him, killed him and then cut his heart out, saying that only with the heart's blood of the destroyer of his home could there be compensation.

"When the Mormons learned of the manner in which Pratt had been disposed of, they swore vengeance on Arkansas, and there is no doubt that the leaders were apprised of the fact that there was to be an emigrant train to go overland toward California and that they waylaid it and butchered those composing it. There were only two escaped that killing, and they were babes. One of them, now an old man, is living in Arkansas somewhere.

"You know that the Mormons claim that the Indians were at fault, but that massacre was committed by Mormons dressed as Indians. There may have been some renegade Indians in the party, but the Mormons were the instigators and personally took part in the butchery. I have never seen the explanation of the massacre in print, though I have read everything pertaining to it that has ever been printed, and you may set it down as a fact that the Mountain Meadow massacre was the Mormon retaliation for the killing and mutilation of Bishop Parley Pratt by McLane at Van Buren, as I have stated."



THE MASSACRE AT MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

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PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OLD CASTLE, NO. 4, E. C. R.

Meets at Hall, Palace Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Pinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank W. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of E.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 2, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilman; John Hooper, Vice Councilman; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilman; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilman; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jensen, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Herum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

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